Crop Production

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UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY AS OF OCTOBER 1, 1956

Corn is estimated at 3,369 million bushels, up 1 percent from September 1, up 4 percent from last year, and 9 percent above average.

Soybeans are estimated at 470 million bushels, up nearly 2 percent from September 1, up 27 percent from last year, and 85 percent above average.

Sorghum Grain is estimated at 165 million bushels, 1 percent more than September 1, 32 percent less than last year, but 17 percent above average.

Spring Wheat is estimated at 254 million bushels, up nearly 4 percent from September 1, up 8 percent from last year, but 8 percent below average.

All Wheat is estimated at 976 million bushels, up about 1 percent from September 1, up 4 percent from last year, but 15 percent less than average.

Peanuts are estimated at 1,491 million pounds, 3 percent more than September 1, but 5 percent less than last year and 18 percent below average.

Hay is estimated at 110 million tons, 1 percent more than September 1, 2 percent below last year, but 6 percent above average.

Fall Potatoes are estimated at 165.3 million hundredweight, up 6 percent from September 1, up 11 percent from last year, and up 10 percent from average.

Late Summer Potatoes are estimated at 33.5 million hundredweight, down 2 percent from September 1, but up 6 percent from last year and 1 percent above average.

Apples are estimated at 95 million bushels, about 2 percent more than September 1, but 11 percent less than last year, and 10 percent below average.

Eggs laid during September are estimated at 4,435 million, 4 percent more than were laid during September 1955, and 20 percent above average.

Milk Production during September is estimated at 9,660 million pounds, 2 percent more than September 1955, and 6 percent above the September average.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service
Crop Reporting Board
Washington, D.C.

CROP PRODUCTION, OCTOBER 1, 1956

The Crop Reporting Board of the Agricultural Marketing Service makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE: Average 1945-54	YIELD PER ACRE: 1955	YIELD PER ACRE: Indicated Oct. 1, 1956 1/	PRODUCTION (In Thousands): Average 1945-54	PRODUCTION (In Thousands): 1955	PRODUCTION (In Thousands): Indicated Sept. 1, 1956	PRODUCTION (In Thousands): Indicated Oct. 1, 1956 1/
Corn, all bu.	37.1	40.6	43.4	3,084,389	3,241,536	3,335,730	3,369,102
Wheat, all "	17.1	19.8	19.3	1,148,289	936,761	966,574	975,517
Winter "	18.3	20.9	20.4	873,690	703,047	721,946	721,946
All spring "	14.2	17.2	16.8	274,599	233,714	244,628	253,571
Durum "	11.9	14.9	15.7	30,963	20,070	37,945	39,114
Other spring "	14.4	17.4	17.0	243,636	213,644	206,683	214,457
Oats "	34.1	38.3	38.3	1,327,496	1,499,282	1,154,595	1,154,595
Barley "	26.6	27.5	27.5	278,166	400,295	370,254	370,254
Rye "	12.5	14.2	12.7	21,558	29,678	21,961	21,961
Flaxseed "	9.1	8.3	9.1	37,959	41,258	50,326	51,948
Rice 100 lb. bag	2/ 2,254	2/ 2,931	2/ 2,822	42,756	53,532	45,276	45,215
Sorghum grain bu.	18.6	18.8	14.5	141,334	241,100	163,293	165,031
Cotton bale	2/ 283	2/ 417	2/ 407	13,098	14,721	13,115	13,268
Hay, all ton	1.39	1.49	1.46	103,648	112,782	108,817	110,383
Hay, wild "	.83	.74	.73	11,849	9,097	8,789	8,789
Hay, alfalfa "	2.19	2.08	2.05	41,315	59,195	59,536	61,031
Hay, clover and timothy 3/ "	1.41	1.46	1.39	29,509	24,174	21,316	21,316
Hay, lespedeza "	1.03	1.16	1.06	6,354	4,708	4,687	4,670
Beans, dry edible (cleaned) 100 lb. bag	2/ 1,028	2/ 1,100	2/ 1,170	16,103	16,968	16,290	17,033
Peas, dry field "	2/ 1,137	2/ 899	2/ 1,335	3,868	2,525	4,885	4,885
Soybeans for beans bu.	20.0	19.9	22.4	253,653	371,106	461,928	470,064
Peanuts 4/ lb.	790	925	988	1,809,520	1,564,530	1,445,460	1,491,350
Potatoes: 5/ cwt.							
Winter "	154.1	171.4	178.2	3,284	5,175	6,022	6,022
Early spring "	128.7	147.3	148.0	2,994	3,800	3,923	3,923
Late spring "	130.9	151.5	146.7	26,838	26,948	24,069	24,069
Early summer "	76.8	100.0	90.2	9,800	11,058	9,389	9,389
Late summer "	150.4	166.6	174.7	33,269	31,682	34,015	33,481
Fall "	162.6	168.8	187.5	150,175	148,383	156,258	165,283
Total "	148.7	160.6	172.8	226,360	227,046	233,676	242,167
Sweetpotatoes 5/ "	52.8	61.4	56.8	20,051	20,946	16,257	16,277
Tobacco lb.	1,236	1,467	1,498	2,128,194	2,195,788	2,029,023	2,067,029
Sugarcane for sugar and seed ton	20.7	25.5	24.9	6,689	7,251	6,396	6,286
Sugar beets "	14.5	16.5	16.7	11,167	12,228	13,031	13,191
Broomcorn "	2/ 268	2/ 281	6/	35	44	22	6/
Hops lb.	1,431	1,556	1,502	53,154	36,874	37,680	36,961
Pasture pct.	7/ 72	7/ 66	7/ 61	---	---	---	---

oats, barley

1/ Estimates for winter wheat, rye, wild hay, clover and timothy hay, and dry field peas are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports. 2/ Pounds. 3/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay. 4/ Picked and threshed. 5/ Averages 1949-54. 6/ No forecast made for October 1, 1956. 7/ Condition October 1.

CROP PRODUCTION, OCTOBER 1, 1956

CROP		PRODUCTION (In Thousands)			
		Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated Sept. 1, 1956	Indicated Oct. 1, 1956 1/
Apples, Com'l. crop	bu.	2/105,920	2/106,234	93,433	94,938
Peaches	"	2/ 66,989	2/ 51,827	67,760	68,285
Pears	"	2/30,230	29,622	31,311	32,422
Grapes	ton	2/ 2,906	3,237	2,999	3,006
Cherries (12 States)	"	2/ 212	2/ 263	171	171
Apricots (3 States)	"	2/ 215	2/ 281	192	192
Cranberries (5 States)	bbl.	903	1,026	957	925
Pecans	lb.	137,798	146,860	161,375	159,800

1/ Estimates for cherries and apricots are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports.

2/ Includes some quantities not harvested.

MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average 1945-54	1955	1956	Average 1945-54	1955	1956
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Millions	Millions	Millions
August	10,504	10,515	10,794	3,932	4,295	4,559
September	9,155	9,434	9,660	3,694	4,245	4,435
Jan.-Sept. Incl.	92,641	96,406	99,467	44,850	45,201	45,936

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS OCTOBER 1

CROP	Average 1945-54		1955		1956	
	Per-cent	1,000 bushels	Per-cent	1,000 bushels	Per-cent	1,000 bushels
Corn for grain 1/	10.9	314,996	11.6	313,761	10.4	300,559
Wheat.....	45.1	516,603	45.7	427,795	41.3	402,789
Oats.....	80.5	1,068,591	79.4	1,190,892	80.5	928,978
Barley.....	61.6	171,334	65.0	260,039	61.2	226,669
Rye.....	52.2	11,363	68.6	20,367	57.0	12,519
Flaxseed.....	2/47.4	2/18,628	50.0	20,618	58.4	30,341
Sorghum grain 1/	2/ 3.8	2/ 5,037	2.7	6,303	2.3	5,527
Soybeans 1/....	1.0	2,364	1.2	3,931	.5	1,975

1/ Old crop. 2/ Short-time average.

CROP PRODUCTION, OCTOBER 1, 1956 ACREAGE

CROP	Harvested		For harvest	
	Average 1945-54	1955	1956	1956 percent of 1955
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Percent
Corn, all	83,260	79,900	77,596	97.1
Wheat, all	67,192	47,255	50,466	106.8
Winter	47,810	33,660	35,372	105.1
All spring	19,383	13,595	15,094	111.0
Durum	2,489	1,348	2,484	184.3
Other spring	16,894	12,247	12,610	103.0
Oats	38,912	39,138	35,427	90.5
Barley	10,443	14,553	12,867	88.4
Rye	1,714	2,092	1,724	82.4
Flaxseed	4,190	4,982	5,685	114.1
Rice	1,879	1,826	1,602	87.7
Sorghum grain	7,460	12,839	11,362	88.5
Cotton	22,746	17,506	15,661	89.5
Hay, all	74,382	75,549	75,595	100.0
Hay, wild	14,282	12,242	12,093	98.8
Hay, alfalfa	18,941	28,432	29,719	104.5
Hay, clover and timothy 1/	20,910	16,506	15,316	92.8
Hay, lespedeza	6,046	4,063	4,425	108.9
Beans, dry edible	1,579	1,543	1,456	94.4
Peas, dry field	344	281	366	130.2
Soybeans for beans	12,698	18,668	20,953	112.2
Peanuts 2/	2,387	1,691	1,509	89.2
Potatoes: 3/				
Winter	21	30	34	111.9
Early spring	23	26	26	102.7
Late spring	206	178	164	92.2
Early summer	127	111	104	94.1
Late summer	223	190	192	100.8
Fall	924	879	881	100.3
Total	1,525	1,414	1,402	99.1
Sweetpotatoes 3/	378	341	287	84.0
Tobacco	1,726	1,497	1,380	92.2
Sugarcane for sugar and seed	323	284	252	88.8
Sugar beets	768	740	789	106.6
Broomcorn	259	316	238	75.4
Hops	37	24	25	103.8

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.
2/ Picked and threshed.
3/ Averages 1949-54.

APPROVED:

True D. Morse

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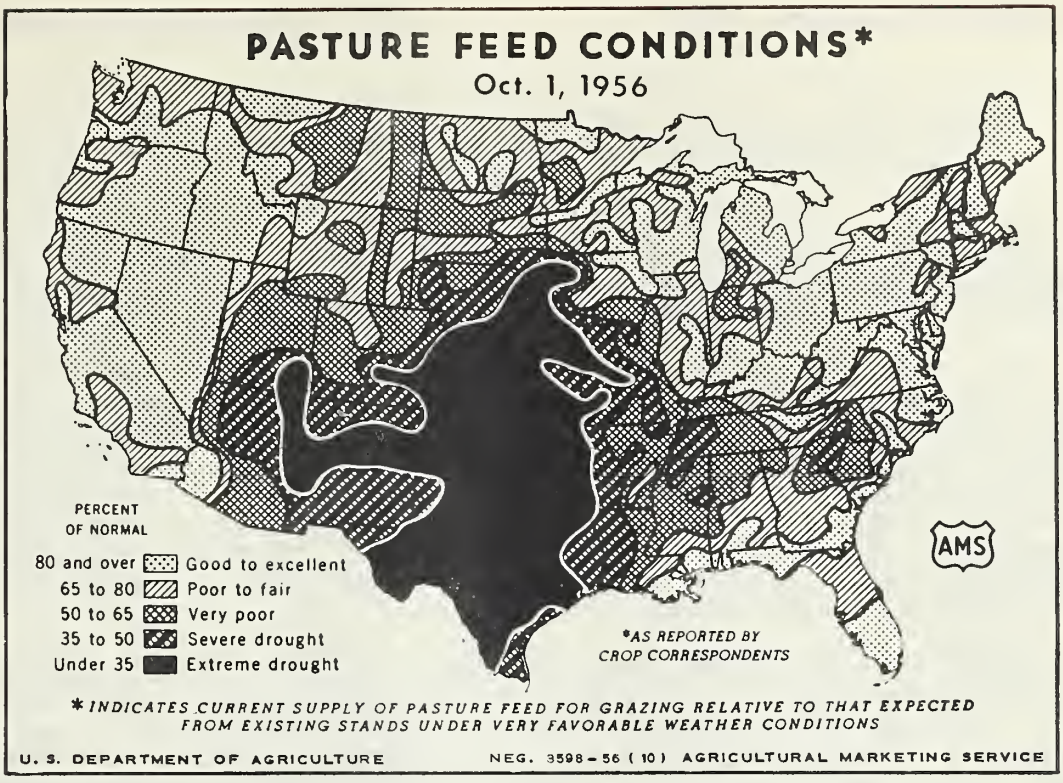
PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*
Oct. 1, 1956
PERCENT OF NORMAL
80 and over Good to excellent
65 to 80 Poor to fair
50 to 65 Very poor
35 to 50 Severe drought
Under 35 Extreme drought
*AS REPORTED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS
AMS
* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS
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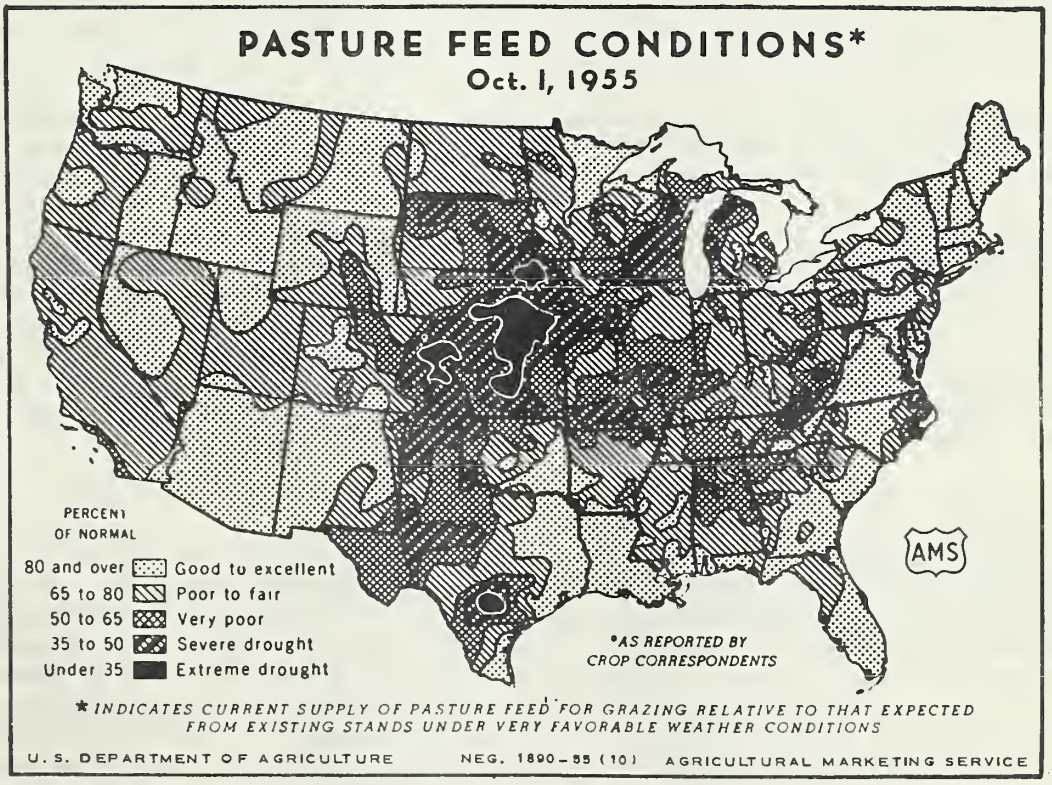
PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*
Oct. 1, 1955
PERCENT OF NORMAL
80 and over Good to excellent
65 to 80 Poor to fair
50 to 65 Very poor
35 to 50 Severe drought
Under 35 Extreme drought
*AS REPORTED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS
AMS
* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. 1890-55 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF OCTOBER 1, 1956

Total crop outturn for 1956 on the basis of October 1 estimates will be about one percent larger than expected a month ago. Progress, maturity and harvest of late crops have generally been good despite some sectional reverses.

Crops which have gained, significantly to slightly, in estimated production since September 1 include soybeans, flaxseed, fall potatoes, dry beans, peanuts, cotton, hay, corn, tobacco, sorghum grain, spring wheat and sugar beets. Estimates for fruit crops as a group have also increased slightly, as have those for fall vegetable crops for fresh market and for processing. Slight decreases are evident for rice, sugarcane, and hops, and estimates for a number of crops are unchanged. The all-crop production index derived from present estimates is 105 percent of the 1947-49 base, one percent higher than the September level and approaching the 1955 outcome.

Drought which grips much of the Great Plains country is a major depressing factor which threatens the success of millions of acres of winter wheat land. Some of this land has been seeded and badly needs rain to keep the new crop growing. More is waiting for moisture before seeding and much has been diverted into the Soil Bank during the past month for protection against further drought damage to soils and farm income. September brought further losses in dryland feed crops and record declines for the month in the condition and supply of pasture and range feed, thus adding to the already pressing problem of farmers and stockmen in a large area.

The 3.4 billion bushel corn crop, second largest of record, is moving into cribs with increasing speed in main Corn Belt sections following the coming of frost and some good drying days. Illinois leads the corn crib parade with 10 percent of the State's record crop picked by October 1. In most States, harvest is later than last year. Frost after mid-September stopped growth in many late corn fields in Middle Atlantic and Lake States and additional tonnage was diverted to silos, some hastily improvised for emergency salvage of frosted corn. Silage use of corn and other forage appears heavy this year in many sections. Sorghum grain prospects, sharply cut by drought before September, have increased slightly from high yields on irrigated acreage. With oats and barley crops as estimated August 1, total feed grain production still looks about 4 percent less than last year.

Soybeans have again moved to new high production levels as advancing harvest permits closer appraisal of the crop's record size -- now estimated at 470 million bushels, up 2 percent from a month ago. Harvest completion on 85 percent of the Illinois acreage and 40 percent in Iowa compares with generally less advanced but substantial progress elsewhere. Flaxseed gained 3 percent over the previous month's estimate. Improved yields and approach to harvest completion in North Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin were factors in an indicated 52 million bushel crop, second largest of record. The October cotton estimate of 13.3 million bales, one percent larger than last month, also means slightly more cottonseed than anticipated. Total oilseed tonnage is now expected to be nearly 2 percent larger than on September 1.

After mid-September, heavy frost in Northeastern and Middle Atlantic States stopped an already short-growing season with some damage to corn, beans and other crops which had been planted late or developed slowly. Over large areas of Southeastern States, a series of slow and bountiful rains followed the comparatively moderate hurricane, Flossy. The strong winds blew off pecans, soaked peanuts which were in windrow or stack, blew out some cotton and tangled corn enough to bring handpicking back in style. But thirsty soil in these dry areas eagerly soaked up the gentle rains which followed with more than compensating benefits and pastures and fall seedings here now have a new and brighter future.

A hay crop of 110 million tons, second largest of record, gained 1 percent from last month's estimate through favorable late cuttings of alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures and other hays which still had time to respond to late summer rains. Supplies of hay and forage, however, are not over-large for the livestock numbers on hand and shortages are already apparent, especially in many Southern to Central Plains areas. Pastures failed rapidly in most parts of the country during the month with a few notable exceptions and on October 1 averaged only 61 percent of normal. This is considerably below even last year's poor standing as shown by maps on page 5. Range feed declined at a record rate during the month as hot weather and drying winds further depleted scanty soil moisture supplies over large areas. In much of Texas, Oklahoma and parts of Kansas, the all-time low range condition for the date, poor prospects for winter wheat pastures and other forage supplies produce a critical livestock feed situation.

Spring wheat harvest, now nearly complete, indicates a 254 million bushel crop, including 39 million bushels of durum. Yields have been higher than anticipated in most late sections. Production of 976 million bushels of all wheat now exceeds the 1955 crop by 4 percent. The rice crop of 45.2 million bags lost only slightly during the month through lower yields than expected in Louisiana, not quite balanced by gains in the excellent California crop.

Fall potatoes are turning out record yields with increased production estimated since September 1 in all areas. The fall crop now looks 11 percent larger than in 1955. Peanuts in the Virginia-Carolina and Southeastern areas are yielding better than expected. Despite record low prospects in the Southwest total peanut prospects increased during the month. Dry bean prospects gained nearly 5 percent during September from favorable growth and development in Michigan, which exceeded losses in Colorado and California. Tobacco production has swelled 2 percent with gains shown in all major classes.

The farm stocks roundup for October 1 shows considerably less corn, oats, and barley and sorghum grain than a year ago and also less wheat and rye. Stocks of old crop soybeans are lower than a year earlier, but there is more flax. Disappearance of feed grains since July has been comparatively large, record high for corn and well above average for oats and barley.

Most vegetables made good progress during September under moderate temperatures. Total tonnage of fall market supplies will be nearly a sixth larger than last year.

An outsized fall cabbage crop, a half larger than last year's and substantially larger crops of carrots, cauliflower, tomatoes, broccoli, brussels sprouts and sweet corn are now in sight. Vegetables for commercial processing also have excellent prospects with a record high total production expected - up 5 percent from prospects a month ago. Of the eight most important vegetables for processing, record crops are expected for green limas, snap beans, beets for canning, kraut cabbage contracted, sweet corn, green peas and tomatoes and a second ranking crop of winter and spring spinach.

Total production of deciduous fruit is expected to be one percent less than both last year and average. The October 1 estimate is one percent greater than a month ago. Compared with September 1, the prospective production of prunes, pears, apples, and peaches increase, while plums and grapes remained virtually unchanged. Each of these crops is above average except apples, which is a tenth below. Tree nut production is expected to total 5 percent more than last year and 8 percent above average despite a decrease in the pecan crop during September.

Above-average crops of oranges, tangerines and limes are in prospect, but the grapefruit crop is expected to be below average.

Milk production during September edged above last year's high level by 2 percent, showing less than the usual decline from August rates, although closely comparable to the change shown last year. Record high rates of feeding grain and concentrates in crop reporters' herds on October 1 were evident in all regions except North Central States. This is an important factor in attaining an October 1 milk flow nationally averaging nearly 6 percent more than last year's previous record high for the date.

Egg production reached a new record high for September, 4 percent above a year ago and a fifth above the 10-year September average. This resulted from 2 percent more layers and record rates of lay in all parts of the country. There were about 7 percent more pullets in farm flocks on October 1 this year than on October 1, 1955. There is a slight increase in pullets of laying age to offset a 9 percent decline in the number of old hens.

CORN: The production of all corn is estimated at 3,369 million bushels - up 1 percent from the forecast a month ago and the second largest of record. This large crop is 4 percent above last year and 9 percent above average. Of the all-corn production, about 2,950 million bushels are expected to be harvested for grain compared with 2,895 million bushels last year and the average of 2,782 million bushels.

Growing conditions were unusually favorable for the corn crop except in the severe drought area extending from western Iowa and Nebraska to Texas. Frosts occurred shortly after mid-September in Northern States and some of the crop in northern sections of States from Minnesota eastward has been diverted to silage or is being fed. However, damage was light in the main producing sections of the States since warm, dry weather preceding the frosts hastened maturity. The yield of all corn, at 43.4 bushels per harvested acre, is a record and well above last year's high yield of 40.6 bushels.

In the Corn Belt, record or near-record yields are expected in Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri and Ohio. Harvest of grain corn had just started by October 1 in most of these States. Nearly 10 percent was harvested in Illinois. Some corn in eastern Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin was in the milk stage when frosted about September 20.

Practically all the Iowa corn matured before late September. About 5 percent was picked by October 1, compared with 15 percent a year ago. Drought sharply reduced yields in western Iowa and southeastern South Dakota and caused near failure on dryland acreage in Nebraska and extreme northeastern Kansas. About half the Nebraska production will be from irrigated land. There is extensive diversion to silage and forage throughout the drought areas. Some shelling losses in picking occurred because of dry conditions.

Production prospects for corn on October 1 showed some improvement over a month ago in the Southern and Western parts of the country, but development of the crop has been excellent in most sections. Along the Atlantic seaboard from Delaware-Maryland to Georgia, the crop has matured well and harvesting is underway. High winds and rains in this area accompanying hurricane Flossy in September interrupted harvesting and left many fields with broken or twisted stalks. However fields have dried out rapidly and actual losses are small.

While production prospects in the South Central States improved during September, the situation is quite varied between States. There was some improvement in Kentucky, Tennessee and Arkansas but continued lack of rainfall lowered expectations slightly in Oklahoma and Louisiana. Early corn in this area has come through much better than late corn, much of which will not be picked for grain. Overall prospects in the South Central States are about 16 percent lower than the 1955 production.

Frosts across the Northern part of the country during the third week of September reduced corn prospects in the North Atlantic States and production is off about 3 percent from last month's forecast. In most of the Western States the excellent corn crop has developed about as expected. Open fall weather and absence of killing frosts in Colorado favored corn and increased production of the late maturing crop.

CORN STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of old corn on farms October 1 are estimated at 301 million bushels. This carryover is 4 percent less than last year, 5 less than the average, and the smallest since 1952.

The lower level of farm carryover this year results from several factors. Expected supplies of new corn are again generally favorable and for most areas of the country adequate to meet livestock feeding requirements this winter. This along with somewhat higher corn prices compared with last year has encouraged movement of old corn from farms. Disappearance between July and September this year of 693 million bushels was 7 percent higher than last year and a new high record for this period. October corn stocks this year in the West North Central, Southern and Western States are well above October a year ago but in the East North Central States and the North Atlantic States carryover stocks on October 1 ere considerably below this date in 1955.

Despite the smaller current stocks of old corn on farms, prospective supplies based on expected production this year plus farm carryover are 1 percent higher than last year, 5 percent above average, but 11 percent under the record established in 1949.

ALL WHEAT: Production of all wheat is estimated at 976 million bushels, an increase of 9 million bushels from the September 1 estimate. This is 4 percent larger than 1955 production but 15 percent less than the 1945-54 average. The change from a month ago reflects an increase of about one million bushels of durum and an increase of nearly 8 million bushels in other spring wheat. The August 1 estimate of winter wheat was carried forward to October 1. Prospective yield per harvested acre is 19.3 bushels compared with 19.8 bushels in 1955 and the average of 17.1 bushels.

ALL SPRING WHEAT: Estimated production of all spring wheat increased 9 million bushels during September and now stands at 254 million bushels. A crop of this size would be 8 percent larger than the 1955 production of 234 million bushels but 8 percent below average. Indicated yield per harvested acre at 16.8 bushels compares with 17.2 bushels in 1955 and the average of 14.2 bushels.

OTHER SPRING WHEAT: Other spring wheat production is estimated at 214 million bushels, nearly 8 million bushels above the September 1 forecast. 1956 production is practically the same as the 1955 crop but 12 percent below average. The yield per acre for the United States, at 17.0 bushels, is below the 1955 yield of 17.4 bushels but well above the average of 14.4 bushels.

Yields continued to run above earlier expectations as northern producing areas matured under favorable conditions, allowing excellent filling. Harvest operations were virtually complete in all areas by October 1 with favorable weather prevailing during September.

DURUM WHEAT: Production of durum wheat in the Dakotas, Minnesota and Montana is estimated at 39 million bushels, about double the previous year's crop and more than a fourth larger than average. Except for Minnesota, all producing States show an increase over last month as late fields matured under favorable conditions. Poor harvesting weather in North Dakota and Minnesota during early September caused some delay of harvest, but subsequent clearing weather permitted completion under almost ideal conditions. Losses from the delayed harvest were confined mainly to minor reductions of quality although some yield losses were reported in northern areas of Minnesota. Northern producing areas experienced a killing frost during late September, but the acreage susceptible to damage was quite small. Growers generally experienced a good crop season. Even though there were some severe losses from rust in local areas statewide damage was minor.

WHEAT STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of 403 million bushels of wheat on farms on October 1, the smallest for that date since 1940, are 6 percent less than a year ago and more than a fifth below average. The October 1 stocks are equivalent to 41.3 percent of the 1956 production, compared with 45.7 percent held a year earlier and the average of 45.1 percent

October 1 stocks of wheat stored on farms were smaller than a year earlier in all regions except the South Atlantic and South Central. Smaller farm stocks reflect the generally favorable prices that prevailed during harvest or subsequent to harvest and the regulations imposed by the Pure Food and Drug Administration. Several northeastern States were plagued by wet weather during harvest with grain having a rather high moisture content and unsuitable for storage. Increased stocks in the South Atlantic and South Central Regions follow rather sharp increases in production for most of the States in these Regions. The North Central States accounted for 59 percent of the U. S. total stocks, with North Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas holding nearly 41 percent. In the Western States, stocks on farms were 31 percent of the U. S. total, with Montana holding about one-sixth of the stocks. The North Central and Western States account for 90 percent of the total U. S. stocks with North Dakota and Montana stocks representing 38 percent of the total.

Disappearance of wheat from farms during the July-September quarter amounted to 640 million bushels, well above the 550 million moved during the same quarter in 1955 but less than the average movement for the period.

OATS STOCKS ON FARMS: Farm stocks of oats on October 1 were the smallest in 13 years and reflect above average disappearance of oats from farms during the last three months in spite of reduced supplies. Estimated at 929 million bushels, current stocks are 22 percent below last year's near-record October 1 holdings, and 13 percent below average.

Farm stocks were less than on October 1 last year in all regions except the South Atlantic which had an increase of 17 percent. In the important North Central area, stocks were down 25 percent. The North Atlantic States were down 5 percent while in the South Central and Western regions stocks were down 10 percent from October 1, 1955. Farmers in the four leading oats-producing States of Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin had 51 percent of the U. S. production and 52 percent of the total farm stocks. Farm-stored oats under CCC loans, purchase agreements and reseal as of September 15, represented about 14 to 15 percent of the farm stocks in the South Atlantic and South Central States, but in the important North Central region only about one percent of the farm stored crop was under loan. Most of the oats under loan were in Minnesota, Mississippi, Iowa, South Carolina, Georgia, South Dakota and Arkansas.

Disappearance of 497 million bushels of oats from farms during the July-September 1956 quarter was 9 percent below the same period last year but 3 percent above average. This was the fifth largest disappearance of record. The need for oats and other feed grains in the drought areas was an important factor influencing the above average disappearance during the quarter.

SOYBEANS: Soybean production prospects improved during September. The crop is now estimated at 470 million bushels, up 1.8 percent from the

September 1 forecast. This is more than one-fourth above last year, the previous record production, and 85 percent above the 10-year average. The indicated yield of 22.4 bushels per acre is also a record, exceeding the 1949 yield by 0.1 bushel. Last year the yield was 19.9 bushels, about the same as the average of 20.0 bushels per acre.

September was generally favorable for growth and maturing of soybeans over much of the main soybean area and in the eastern coastal States. Drought continued in the western fringe States from Nebraska south into Kansas and Oklahoma where yields are very low. The small acreage in Texas is mostly irrigated and yields are high. Frost around September 20-21 in the northern areas caused little damage as the crop was generally well along to maturity. Harvesting is moving along rapidly and beans are mostly of good quality and low moisture content.

In the North Central area, prospects continued good in the heavy producing States, especially Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Minnesota with record or near-record yields expected in those States. Drought caused some deterioration in Iowa and Missouri where yield prospects dropped slightly from a month ago. Illinois is the outstanding soybean State this year in total production and yield per acre. The indicated yield of 28.5 bushels per acre is a record for Illinois and also is the highest for any State for any year. The crop in Illinois is farther advanced than usual. By October 1 from 80 to 85 percent had been combined, compared with about 55 percent last year and the average of about 60 percent.

Growing conditions in the North and South Atlantic areas continued satisfactory during September. All producing States in the areas report the same or higher yields than a month ago. Record yields in the States from New Jersey south to North Carolina are nearing realization. Only a small proportion of the crop had been combined by October 1, but with favorable weather in October harvesting should progress rapidly. The South Central States have widely varied prospects. In Arkansas, the heaviest producing State in the area, the crop is turning out better than expected a month ago. Some sections of that State have excellent yields while in others drought caused severe damage. Kentucky had favorable weather in the main soybean producing counties and a record yield is indicated for that State. Oklahoma has a near-failure due to drought. Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi show no change from a month ago.

SOYBEAN STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of old crop soybeans on farms are estimated at about 2 million bushels, down sharply from the 3.9 million bushels on farms a year ago, and slightly below the October 1 average of 2.4 million bushels.

Disappearance from farms during the July-September quarter amounted to only 5.2 million bushels, as farm stocks were already at a low level on July 1. With prospect of a record breaking 1956 crop to market, there was little incentive to carry over old crop soybeans. The few remaining old soybeans on farms are widely scattered. Illinois has the largest holdings with less than one-half million bushels, followed by Iowa with around 350,000 bushels and Ohio with nearly 300,000 bushels.

BARLEY STOCKS ON FARMS: Farm stocks of barley on October 1 are estimated at 227 million bushels compared with 260 million bushels a year ago and the average of 171 million bushels. Stocks were below a year ago in the North Central and Western areas.

Current stocks on farms represent about 61 percent of the 1956 production. Farmers in North Dakota, Montana, Minnesota and California held 59 percent of the total U. S. farm stocks. Disappearance of barley from farms during the July-September quarter was 183 million bushels, practically the same as the 184 million bushel disappearance the same quarter last year but well above the average of 145 million bushels.

RYE STOCKS ON FARMS: Farm stocks of rye as of October 1 totaled 12.5 million bushels compared with 20.4 million a year earlier and the 10-year average of 11.4 million bushels. Current stocks represent about 57 percent of the 1956 production of nearly 22 million bushels.

Nearly three-fourths of the farm stocks are in the North Central States, with about one-third of all stocks in North and South Dakota. Disappearance of nearly 12 million bushels in the July-September quarter is 11 percent below the same period last year and 3 percent below average.

COTTON: A crop of 13,268,000 bales, up 153,000 bales from a month ago, is forecast as of October 1. With harvesting well advanced, yields in central States are turning out better than anticipated a month ago and more than offset reductions in prospects in some other areas. The indicated 1956 crop is 10 percent less than last year's production of 14,721,000 bales and compares with the 10-year average of 13,098,000 bales.

The yield per acre of 407 pounds is the second highest of record and compares with the record high of 417 pounds in 1955 and the 10-year average of 283 pounds. Yields are exceptionally good in the central States despite heavy shedding of young fruit in late August and are at near record to record levels on irrigated land in the far western States and northwest Texas. Drought has materially limited yields of dryland cotton in Texas and Oklahoma. While yields are better than average in the Carolinas, Georgia, and Alabama, drought and weevils caused considerable damage during the season.

Hot, dry weather during September hastened maturity of bolls and caused cotton to open rapidly. Weather was nearly ideal for harvesting the crop except in late September when hurricane "Flossy" moved across the southeastern States. Heavy rains and moderate winds resulted in considerable loss of unharvested cotton, especially where bolls had been open some time. However, picking was already well advanced in areas hardest hit by the storm. For the United States, about 42 percent of the crop was ginned to October 1 compared with 33 percent a year ago and the 5-year average of 35.6 percent.

FLAXSEED: The flaxseed crop is estimated at 51.9 million bushels, an increase of 3 percent over September 1 and a fourth larger than last year's crop. This would still rank as the second largest crop of record, about 5 percent smaller than the record production of 1948. The yield per acre, indicated at 9.1 bushels, compares with 8.3 bushels last year and the average of 9.1 bushels.

Indicated yields were unchanged from last month for all States except North Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin. Reported yields in North Dakota and

Minnesota increased moderately over last month as the outturn in several areas of these States exceeded earlier expectations. Harvesting was nearing completion by October 1 with the average harvest date later than last year. Late flax acreage remained for harvest on October 1 in North Dakota and Minnesota, along the northern Red River Valley and in counties along the Canadian border, with late September frost causing some damage in these areas.

FLAXSEED STOCKS ON FARMS: Farm stocks of flaxseed on October 1 are estimated at 30.3 million bushels, the largest of record beginning in 1947. The stocks are 47 percent larger than last year and 63 percent above the 1947-54 average. Nearly 70 percent of the stocks were in North Dakota with South Dakota and Minnesota accounting for 27 percent of the total. Wet weather along the Red River Valley during late September along with a relatively large acreage of late flax slowed harvest operations with considerable acreage still standing on October 1. Prospective production on this acreage is included in the October 1 farm stocks estimate.

Disappearance of flaxseed from farms during July-September 1956 totaled 22.6 million bushels compared with 23.6 million bushels during the same quarter in 1955. Stocks on farms October 1 represented 58 percent of the 1956 production compared with 50 percent a year earlier.

SORGHUMS FOR GRAIN: Sorghum grain production is indicated at 165 million bushels, sharply below the record 241.1 million bushels last year but above the average of 141.3 million bushels. There is little change from the forecast a month ago since damage from the prolonged drought in the Southwest was apparent earlier. About half of the production in the Southwest is from irrigated acreage since a vast acreage of severely drought damaged dryland sorghums in the area has been diverted to silage, fodder or grazing.

In Texas, harvest of the irrigated crop in the High Plains was in full swing by October 1 and harvest was nearly completed in other areas of the State. Irrigated crop yields are fairly high but the High Plains dryland crop is extremely poor. The New Mexico irrigated crop is good and harvest started in late September. However, the dryland acreage received little moisture and is nearly a failure. The dryland acreage in most of eastern Colorado, western Kansas and the Oklahoma panhandle was badly burned by drought. Eastern Kansas and Missouri prospects are generally favorable. The sorghum crop is good in South Dakota except in the southeast, and harvest was about one-fourth completed by October 1. Much of the dryland acreage in Nebraska will not make grain. California and Arizona production is far above average this year.

SORGHUM GRAIN STOCKS: Stocks of old crop sorghum grains on farms October 1 are estimated at 5.5 million bushels, well under the 6.3 million bushels a year ago but above the 5.0 million bushel average. Farm stocks are about average in the important sorghum States--Texas, Oklahoma, Colorado and Kansas--but well above average in Nebraska and in minor producing States where 1955 production was far above usual. Disappearance from farms totaled 8.5 million bushels during the July-September period. No comparative data are available since July 1 farm stocks were obtained for the first time this year.

RICE: Production of rice is estimated at 45.2 million equivalent 100-pound bags, slightly below the September 1 forecast and about 16 percent below last year's production. This is the lowest production since 1950.

The yield per acre, indicated at 2,822 pounds, is 109 pounds less than the record high 1955 yield of 2,931 but is 568 pounds above the 10-year average of 2,254 pounds. Prospective yields per acre were reduced from a month ago in Louisiana, but improvement in California nearly offset this decrease. Yields in Mississippi, Missouri, Arkansas and Texas were unchanged from a month ago.

In the Southern area--(Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri and Texas)--production is estimated at 34.9 million bags, 1 percent less than last month and 18 percent less than last year. Harvest in this area advanced rapidly during September under favorable weather conditions. In Mississippi, harvest is well under way and is progressing rapidly in Arkansas. Louisiana harvest was nearing completion with about 10 percent of the acreage left on October 1. Harvest of early and intermediate varieties was about complete in Texas on October 1 and harvest of late varieties was getting under way.

In California, the season has been very favorable for rice. Some fields are quite weedy, but yield prospects are generally good to excellent. Harvest of early varieties started in late September, but most growers plan to start harvesting about the second week of October.

PEANUTS: The indicated production of peanuts for picking and threshing is 1,491 million pounds, about 3 percent more than the September estimate but 5 percent below the 1955 production and 18 percent below the 10-year average.

In the Virginia-Carolina area, heavy rains, as a result of Hurricane Flossy, slowed harvest but resulted in no apparent damage to the crop. Clear, cool weather during the first week in October was mostly favorable for digging the crop. There are mixed opinions as to the effects of the rains. Some feel that more benefit than harm resulted in that some growers were planning to dig too early and the rain kept them out of the fields. The indicated yield of 1,638 pounds per acre for this area is up 30 pounds from a month ago and is 382 pounds above the 1955 crop.

In the Southeast section with harvesting well underway, growers are continuing to report improved yields. It is too early at this date to determine the extent of rain damage as a result of the hurricane. Many stacked peanuts were wet to the pole and whether these will dry out without extensive damage is yet to be seen. Rains and high humidity since the hurricane have slowed the drying process in Alabama and dry weather is needed to dry the stacked peanuts. Those producers who turned their windrowed peanuts have only minor damage. The estimated yields are up from last month for all States in this group except South Carolina and are record high for Georgia and Florida. Yield for the area is now set at 1,026 pounds per acre as compared with 977 pounds last month and the 10-year average of 768 pounds.

In the Southwestern area, prospects continued to decline as a result of the drought, and Oklahoma yield prospects were reduced 25 pounds per acre from last month.

The reported condition of the crop in both Oklahoma and Texas was the lowest of record. Yield for the area is now indicated at 369 pounds per acre, 2 percent below last month and 27 percent below average.

DRY BEANS: Dry bean crop prospects improved materially during September. Production this year is now estimated at 17 million bags, (100 pounds cleaned basis) nearly 5 percent above the forecast a month ago, slightly above the 1955 production and about 6 percent above average. The U. S. yield is indicated at 1,170 pounds per acre cleaned basis. This is the third highest yield of record and compares with 1,100 pounds last year and the 10-year average of 1,028 pounds per acre.

In the Northeast bean area, Michigan, with a 20 percent increase over September 1, provided the outstanding feature. Production in that State is estimated at about 5.5 million bags compared with 4.6 million bags forecast a month ago. September was favorable for growth, development and maturing beans over most of the State with many growers getting exceptionally high yields. Some late beans were frozen but there was little overall damage. By October 1, probably 75 to 80 percent of the crop was threshed with harvesting practically complete in the Saginaw Valley and eastern part of the Thumb. Prospects in New York also improved during September and by October 1 harvesting was well under way.

The Northwest bean area showed little change from a month ago. A slight drop in Idaho was more than offset by gains in Montana and Wyoming. Nebraska and Washington indicated no change from a month ago.

Prospects continued to decline in Colorado, the largest Pinto producing State. Other States of the Southwest area showed no change from September 1. In California, growers continue to report that Large Limas have not been setting properly and the indicated yield dropped again this month. The crop is 2 to 3 weeks later than usual, but recent warm weather has been favorable for ripening. Prospects for Baby Limas and "Other" beans continued the same as last month. Very few beans have been threshed to date with most kinds later than usual.

HAY: Production of all hay is estimated at 110 million tons, 1 percent more than indicated a month ago, and the second largest crop of record. Moisture was adequate during August and early September throughout most of the country east of the Missouri River and in the Western States, and late crops of alfalfa, clover and other hays made good growth. In areas of the eastern portion of the midwest where dry conditions prevailed in early spring, prospects were greatly improved by late summer rains and yields from final cuttings of some tame hay meadows exceeded those from earlier cuttings. Haying was in progress through October 1. Harvest of third cuttings of alfalfa was nearing completion in Northern producing areas. Quality of the late cut hay was generally good.

While supplies of hay are generally ample for the current number of roughage consuming animal units, the supplies are not well distributed. Hay stocks are especially short in Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas, parts of Nebraska and several adjoining States. Movement of Northern grown hay into these areas began earlier than last year and was under way during late September.

New seedings made good to excellent growth in the Eastern half of the country but were in need of moisture and were plagued by grasshoppers in the Plains States.

ALFALFA AND ALFALFA MIXTURES: Late cuttings were good and raised earlier expectations by two and one-half percent. Production is now estimated at an all time high of 61 million tons. Growth of alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures was revived by rains in late summer, and late cuttings made unusually good yields of excellent quality hay. Exceptions are the drought-bound areas of Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas and several adjoining States. In this stricken area, late cuttings were short except where local showers occurred and where alfalfa was irrigated.

LESPEDEZA: Prospects for lespedeza, the South's leading hay, are for a crop of 4.7 million tons, 1 percent less than the 1955 tonnage and 26 percent smaller than average. Rainfall stimulated growth during the early part of September in the eastern half of the lespedeza belt, but the improvement here was more than offset by the droughty conditions which caused further deterioration of yield prospects in the western half.

APPLES: The commercial apple crop is estimated at 94,938,000 bushels, 11 percent smaller than last year, and 10 percent below average. The October 1 estimate is approximately 1,500,000 bushels larger than a month earlier as a result of favorable sizing of the fruit over much of the country. Compared with last year, production in the Eastern States is down 12 percent to 42,910,000 bushels. The North Atlantic States show a 31 percent decline, but the South Atlantic States have a 51 percent larger crop than last year. In the Central States, the estimated crop of 20,553,000 bushels in 34 percent greater than in 1955, but indicated production in the Western States is down 25 percent to 31,475,000 bushels.

In New England there was ample moisture during September, but cool weather delayed maturity. Harvest of McIntosh is 5 to 7 days later than usual but was expected to be completed between October 5 and 12. The apples are of good quality and are coloring well. New York apples also have colored well, and show good quality. September was favorable for sizing of the fruit. In the Ontario area, Romes and Golden Delicious are maturing slowly and run the risk of freeze damage if left on the trees until fully mature. Harvest of McIntosh and Greenings has made good progress over most of the State, but in general is two to three weeks later than last year. Harvest of Red Delicious apples in New Jersey was in full swing by October 1 and should taper off about the 10th of the month. Harvest of Staymans will continue heavy until about the 20th. Romes are expected to start about October 10 and reach heavy volume by the 15th of the month. In Pennsylvania, cool weather and lack of sunshine during September delayed ripening of apples, although the fruit sized well. Picking is underway in all areas.

In Maryland, harvest of Red Delicious commenced the last week in September, while Stayman harvest was expected to start October 10. Growers will be picking Yorks in volume about October 15. Virginia apples developed well during the past month with red varieties showing exceptionally fine color. Harvest of Delicious apples was about 75 percent completed by October 1. Winesaps will not be harvested until about October 20. In West Virginia, harvest was in full swing by October 1 with most of the Delicious finished and growers working on the Winesaps, Romes, and Yorks. Harvest of the North Carolina crop is approaching completion.

In Ohio, harvest was well underway by October 1, but is 2 to 6 days later than last year. Most active harvest in Indiana was completed by the end of September. Michigan apples continued to size well even though there has been a shortage of soil moisture.

The Washington apple crop is expected to total 17,300,000 bushels, only two-thirds as large as a year ago. September weather was somewhat warmer than apple growers like to have, but since October 1 the nights have been cool and promoted coloring. Most of the Jonathan crop was harvested by October 1. Harvest of Delicious did not get underway until after September 17. In the Yakima Valley, growers expected to start on Winesaps about October 9 and finish by October 25. In Oregon, cool weather is needed to improve coloring. Harvest was just getting started in the Hood River area by October 1. The California prospects remain the same as a month ago. In the Watsonville district harvest of Delicious commenced about September 5, and Newtowns began about September 20. In Idaho, growers commenced picking Red and Golden Delicious about mid-September. Quality of the apples is good, and sizes are large.

PEACHES: The 1956 peach crop is estimated at 68,285,000 bushels, 16.5 million above the 1955 production and 1.3 million above average. California produced 39,378,000 bushels in 1956 or 58 percent of the U. S. production, compared with 34,002,000 bushels or 66 percent in 1955. The 10 southern States produced 10,592,000 bushels this year compared with a near failure in 1955 and the 10-year average of 13,255,000 bushels. The North Atlantic States produced 5,230,000 bushels, or slightly more than a million bushels below 1955; the Middle Atlantic States produced 6,584,000 or 144,000 bushels above last year. Because of the cool weather in September in the northeastern States, Elbertas matured very slowly and some picking was still underway on October 1 in the New England States, Upstate New York, northern sections of Pennsylvania, and in Michigan. In all other States, harvest was practically completed by the end of September.

Harvest of the record Clingstone peach crop in California was completed about the middle of September. Exceptionally good size growth of fruit was the most important factor in the favorable development of this crop. Harvest of the Freestone crop was practically completed by the end of September in California. Again, the extra good sizes were the most important contributing factor in the production of this large crop.

PEARS: Production is estimated at 32,422,000 bushels, 9 percent larger than the 1955 crop and 7 percent above average. Bartletts in the Pacific Coast States are estimated at 21,428,000 bushels, 13 percent above average. Fall and winter varieties in these States are forecast at 7,337,000 bushels--about 8 percent more than both 1955 and average.

The California Bartlett crop, at 15,668,000 bushels, is a record high and 22 percent larger than the 1955 crop. The two most important districts (Sacramento River and Santa Clara)had smaller crops than last season, but other areas produced bumper crops. Favorable size growth was an important factor in the development of the heavy production this year.

Harvest was completed about mid-September. A larger-than-usual proportion was canned and a smaller proportion was sold fresh. Fall and winter pears are estimated at 1,917,000 bushels -- 21 percent more than last year and 9 percent more than average. The Hardy crop turned out to be a record of more than a million bushels. Harvest of Hardys was completed about mid-September and most of the crop was canned as usual. Harvest of other varieties has been in progress for some time and sizes of these varieties are also good. Most of these other pears are sold to fresh markets.

The Oregon Bartlett crop is now estimated at a record of 2,760,000 bushels -- 13 percent above the September 1 forecast, and slightly above last year. There was an excellent crop in the Willamette Valley this year as well as in the Medford area. The Hood River crop, however, is considerably smaller than last year. Shipments of Bartletts to fresh markets was less than last season while canning was a little heavier. Other varieties are forecast at a record of 3,950,000 bushels -- 18 percent above last year and 19 percent above average. Weather has been almost ideal for sizing with above average sunshine and very timely rains. The Anjou harvest is almost complete. The Washington Bartlett crop is estimated at 3 million bushels -- about two-thirds of last year and average. Harvest was complete by October 1. Other varieties are estimated at 1,470,000 bushels -- about a fifth less than last year and 14 percent less than average. These varieties also were practically all harvested by October 1, except for a few Bosc and Nelis. The quality of the crop was about average.

The Michigan crop is estimated at 1,250,000 bushels -- 32 percent above last year and 69 percent above average. Quality was excellent and sizes satisfactory, except in Allegan County where sizes were smaller than expected earlier. There was a bumper crop from Oceana north. New York pears are estimated at 470,000 bushels -- 33 percent less than last year and slightly less than average. Quality and size were satisfactory. The Lake Ontario counties had better crops than the Hudson Valley. The Pennsylvania crop was less than half of average.

GRAPES: The 1956 grape crop -- estimated at 3,005,900 tons or slightly higher than a month ago -- is 7 percent below last year but 3 percent above average. All of the increase in prospective production since September 1 is in American-type grapes with increases in Michigan, North Carolina and Washington more than offsetting decreases in Missouri and Kansas. Prospective production of American-type grapes, at 259,400 tons, is 20 percent above 1955 and 42 percent over average. The indicated production of 2,746,500 tons of European-type grapes in California and Arizona is the same as a month ago, 9 percent below last year but 1 percent above average.

California's prospective production by varieties, with comparative 1955 figures, is: wine varieties, 612,000 tons (601,000); table varieties, 529,000 tons (709,000); and raisin varieties, 1,600,000 tons (1,706,000). Production of all varieties is holding up despite serious insect damage. Grape leaf folders, mites and leaf hoppers have defoliated many vineyards, partially or completely, and in some vineyards new foliage is developing. This may affect next year's production adversely. Cutting of grapes for raisins began early and about 95 percent of the dried raisins were out of the fields before the rains the first week of October.

Crushing of raisin-variety grapes is somewhat ahead of the same date last season and cannery use of these varieties is expected to equal last year's record tonnage. Table varieties are reported to have escaped serious rain damage. Harvest of Emperors began in early September with some of the early-harvested fruit going to export and some to storage. Harvest of Tokay grapes for fresh market was expected to slow down early in October as the vineyards are picked out. Harvest of early wine varieties began about August 20 in the earliest districts, but heavy movement for crushing began in mid-September with peak movement expected the first half of October. Wine grape production in southern California is expected to be lighter than average because of spring frost damage.

In the Erie Belt of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, the prospective production is large but color and sugar content were far behind normal development on October 1. Harvest of some Fredonia grapes got underway on a small scale the last week of September but much of the important Concord crop was just coloring by October 1. Some processors were not expected to start operations before October 10-15. Although there have been several light frosts in the Finger Lakes area of New York, damage to foliage has been light. A longer than usual, sunny, frost-free fall is necessary if the crop in many vineyards of the Erie Belt is to mature properly and be harvested without heavy losses.

In Michigan, processors opened about mid-September for early varieties, but with the crop late, the sugar content of the Concords did not reach an acceptable level for juice until the end of the month. By early October all juice plants in that State were operating at full capacity and some grapes were being hauled to New York. With the Michigan production nearly double the ten-year average, it appeared doubtful on October 1 that all of the State's crop could be handled before frost.

In Washington, harvest was just getting under way in the Yakima Valley on October 1. Although there is considerable variation in production between vineyards, quality is generally good.

CITRUS: The 1956-57 Early and Midseason orange crop is forecast at nearly 70.9 million boxes - 4 percent more than 1955-56. Somewhat larger crops in Florida, Texas and Arizona more than offset smaller production prospects in California and Louisiana. Florida's production of these varieties at 54 million boxes, including 3 million Temple oranges is up 2.5 million from 1955-56. California's crop of Navel and miscellaneous oranges, indicated at 14.5 million boxes, is 670,000 boxes smaller than last year. Production in Texas, Arizona and Louisiana is forecast at 2.4 million boxes compared with 1.8 million in 1955-56.

October 1 conditions in Florida pointed to a Valencia crop of 41 million boxes for 1956-57. Last year, Florida produced 39.5 million boxes of Valencia oranges. Arizona and Texas anticipate 1.35 million boxes -- slightly more than produced in 1955-56. California's first forecast of Valencias will be made in December. Florida Tangerines are forecast at 5.2 million boxes, a half million boxes above 1955-56 and 12 percent above average.

The Grapefruit crop (excluding the California summer crop) is expected to be 3 percent smaller than the 43.7 million boxes produced in 1955-56. The 42.3 million boxes forecast for the coming season include 35 million for Florida, 3.5 million for Texas, and 800,000 for California Desert Valley. Florida expects a slightly larger crop of seedless grapefruit, mainly in the pink varieties, but the production of seeded varieties is 21 percent less than last year. The initial forecast of California summer grapefruit will be released December 11. The Florida Lime crop is estimated at 380,000 boxes, 5 percent below last season. By the first of October, nearly 250,000 boxes had been marketed. During the past few weeks, processors have been using a large percentage of this harvest.

Growing conditions in Florida during September were generally favorable for citrus. Rains from hurricane Flossy gave the citrus areas of the State normal amounts for the month. Lake levels are still somewhat low but ground moisture is about normal, promoting good growth of fruit and trees. There is a good set on oranges and tangerines but sizes are small for this time of year. Grapefruit set is lighter and average size of fruit is smaller than usual. Maturity appears to be about two weeks later than last year. Only a very small quantity of grapefruit and a few early oranges had been harvested by the first of October with volume harvest expected by mid-October.

In Texas, scattered showers and the availability of some irrigation water improved the general condition of citrus trees during September. While fruit has not made the desired growth, there is still a good set holding. Harvesting of a few early oranges has started. Grapefruit marketing is expected to begin in late October.

California citrus crops made satisfactory progress in September. Navels in the Sacramento Valley have a light set of fruit but a good crop is expected in central California. Production in southern California is expected to be somewhat smaller than last year. Harvest of the new crop Navels should start in Kern and Tulare Counties in mid-November. Harvest of the old crop Valencias is nearing completion but is expected to continue through October. Prospects in Arizona are favorable for 1956-57 citrus crops.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: Production of plums in California and Michigan is estimated at 104,900 tons, 15 percent above last year, and 25 percent above average.

The California prune crop is estimated at 180,000 tons (dry-basis), an increase of 37 percent over last year, and 2 percent above average. Harvest of the large prune crop was still underway at the end of September. There was an exceptionally heavy set sizes were small, and the dry away was heavy.

Production of prunes for all purposes in Idaho, Washington, and Oregon is estimated at 95,700 tons, 4 percent less than in 1955 and 7 percent below average. In Western Oregon, September was ideal for development and picking of the crop. As a result, a smaller than usual proportion of the crop was left unharvested. In Eastern Washington, the fresh market took the bulk of the crop but there was some movement to processors after the Idaho crop began entering the fresh market. Practically all production

in the Yakima Valley came from young trees since the old trees had been damaged by winter freeze. In Idaho, most of the harvest had been completed by late September.

AVOCADOS, FIGS, AND OLIVES: The Florida avocado crop for the 1956-57 season is estimated to be 11,000 tons, 23 percent less than last year but almost twice as large as average.

In California, growers indicate that production of the new avocado crop will be light. Unfavorable weather during bloom resulted in a very light set in the major producing counties.

The California fig crop developed well as a result of warm weather during September. Early rains caused some damage to figs, but drying winds and sunshine which followed the rains helped minimize the damage. Harvest of Kadota figs for canning was active during September, and the fruit is of good size and quality.

The olive crop in California developed well during the September warm weather. The set is heavy in all major producing areas. Harvest for shipping began during the last week of September, and harvest for canning is expected to be in full swing during the second week of October.

ALMONDS, FILBERTS, AND WALNUTS: The almond crop in California is estimated at 48,000 tons, 25 percent above last year, and 22 percent above average. Harvest began relatively early and had progressed rapidly by October 1.

Production of filberts in Oregon and Washington is forecast at 2,900 tons, only about one-third as large as last year. The 2,800 tons in Oregon is the smallest crop since 1940. Harvest is well underway with the first deliveries from the Eugene and Salem areas about October 1. Size and weight are reported as good, although some of the larger nuts are not as well filled as desired.

Walnut production in California and Oregon is expected to total 73,000 tons, a decline of 6 percent from last year, but slightly above the 10-year average. In California, harvest of the early varieties began early in September and was completed in some districts by the end of the month. A number of growers report losses as a result of blight. In general, the size and quality are good. The Oregon crop also shows good quality and large sizes. Harvest is not expected until the second or third week of October.

CRANBERRIES: Production of cranberries is estimated at 925,000 barrels, 10 percent less than last year, but 2 percent above average. The Massachusetts crop is estimated at 475,000 barrels -- down 9 percent from the estimate of September 1. Dry weather during late August and early September slowed sizing and the berries are exceptionally small this year. On many bogs, the set of berries was confined mostly to the top of the vines.

Harvest was about as far along as usual by October 1 even though hampered by late September rains. The Early Blacks had all been harvested. In New Jersey, the crop, at 75,000 barrels, is up 5,000 barrels from the September 1 forecast. Frosts on September 10 and 20 damaged immature berries on bogs not protected by flooding. The crop matured later than usual with the result that harvest did not get underway in volume until mid-September. Growers expect to finish the harvest by October 10. Cranberries sized well during September.

Prospects for Wisconsin, at 280,000 barrels, are the same as a month ago. Harvest was about half finished by October 1. Favorable weather in September brought about rapid maturing of the crop. Berries are smaller than usual this season. Prospects on the West Coast improved moderately during September. Production in this area is indicated to be 95,000 barrels. Picking is well under way in the Grayland area of Washington but growers in the Long Beach area are waiting for heavy rains for water harvesting. Berries are attaining good size and are coloring well. Oregon berries started to market about October 1. Quality is reported to be good and color is satisfactory. September weather was favorable for sizing, and for dry picking of the berries.

PECANS: Pecan prospects declined slightly (one percent) during September and the forecast for all pecans in the country is now placed at 159.8 million pounds. This is about 9 percent above 1955 and well above average. Conditions varied by States. In Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi, prospects declined reflecting some hurricane loss. In Arkansas and Oklahoma the decline is attributable to hot, dry weather during September but Georgia prospects held steady despite some loss from high winds. The Carolinas, Louisiana and Texas show some improvement in production prospects since September 1. Improved varieties are forecast at a little over 92.1 million pounds-- down 1.8 million pounds from last month but much larger than the 42.4 million pounds produced in 1955. Wild and seedling pecans account for 67.6 million pounds of the total and are 35 percent below 1955 and well below average.

In Georgia, which expects to produce half the improved pecans in the nation, prospects vary considerably from one part of the State to another and also with respect to varieties. Texas, top producer of wild and seedling pecans, is well below 1955 as a result of continued dry weather. In Alabama, very few of the pecans blown out by hurricane Flossy will be salvaged and prospects dropped during the month from 24 million to 22 million pounds. Some salvage is expected in Mississippi which was also in the path of the hurricane. Louisiana prospects improved in September but are still less than half of the 1955 production of 25 million pounds. Drought continued to plague the Oklahoma producer and the October forecast dropped to 10 million pounds, compared with 33 million in 1955. North and South Carolina with near failures in 1955, anticipate 2.6 and 5.0 million pounds, respectively, for 1956. In New Mexico, where the crop is grown under irrigation, prospects point to the same production as last year--about 3.5 million pounds.

POTATOES: The 1956 production of fall potatoes is placed at 165,283,000 hundredweight, 6 percent above the September 1 estimate and 11 percent above the 1955 fall production of 148,383,000 hundredweight.

Increases in production over September 1 were forecast for all fall areas. The eastern fall States, at 65,422,000 hundredweight, are up about 5,400,000 from a month ago; the Central States, at 40,805,000 hundredweight, are up about 2,700,000; while the Western fall States, at 59,056,000 hundredweight, are up about 1,000,000. September weather in most areas was extremely

favorable for maturity of the crop. Moisture was sufficient in most areas for maximum development. Temperatures were favorable and except for some light frosts in early September in the Pacific Northwest, Idaho, and parts of Wisconsin, killing frosts did not occur until late in September. These favorable conditions resulted in record yields being harvested in 1956. The average yield of 187.5 hundredweight for the fall crop is about 19 bags above the 1955 yield and exceeds the 5-year average by almost 25 bags.

In Arrostook County, Maine, many growers delayed top killing beyond September 15 in order to increase the size of the large set of tubers. More than one-third of the acreage continued to grow until September 26 when potato tops were killed by frost. Because of wet fields, only about a third of the acreage was harvested by October 1 compared with about one-half harvested before the same date last year. In other New England States, harvest has made good progress and yields are generally near record levels. In upstate New York, about one-half of the acreage was harvested by October 1.

Steuben County potatoes are running heavy to the jumbo size. Growers in Pennsylvania are having difficulty in harvesting the crop because of wet fields. With abundant rainfall in most areas during the 1956 growing season, potatoes on well drained soils are yielding well while on low and wet ground, production is poor.

Weather was very favorable for the development of the fall crop in Michigan. Quality is reported as good. In Wisconsin, some growers reported blight and rot damage. Harvesting conditions in Minnesota have been ideal. Quality of the crop is generally very good and with dry weather during September, potatoes going into storage have been clean. The heavy rains in late August improved yields in North Dakota. In Nebraska, harvest in the Panhandle started about October 1.

Freezing weather in the northern and western districts of Montana in early September stopped growth in these areas. Elsewhere the crop made good development during September. In Idaho, frosts of August 31 and September 3-6 hurt about half of the fall acreage to varying degrees. Between September 6 and 21, weather was ideal for adding tonnage to all crops not completely killed by frosts. On September 21 and 22, practically all areas received killing frosts. In general, the Idaho crop is smooth and expected to be of better quality than last year. Harvest in the San Louis Valley of Colorado was active by October 1.

Quality is unusually good. In northern Colorado, good yields are reported. Digging began in central Oregon and Klamath areas about September 20. Sizes are good except in small areas of central Oregon which received frost about September 1. Harvest of the fall crop in all areas is now in progress. Early September frost in northeastern California is reported to have stopped the growth in some Tule Lake fields earlier than desirable. Slightly lower prospects in the Tule Lake areas from a month ago were offset by larger yields harvested in the San Joaquin Delta.

The production of the late summer crop, at 33,481,000 hundredweight, is down 534,000 from the September 1 forecast but is still 1,799,000 hundredweight above the 1955 crop. On Long Island, New York, harvest of the late summer crop was delayed by price protest demonstrations and slow development of the export deal. The production estimate of the late summer crop is down a half million from a month ago. In New Jersey, about 87 percent of the crop had been dug by October 1. Cobblers in southeastern Pennsylvania made excellent yields this year. Harvest in the other late summer States was completed or nearing completion by October 1.

The estimates of the other seasonal groups remained unchanged from a month ago. The winter crop was 6,022,000 hundredweight, up 0.8 million from 1955; the early spring crop was 3,923,000 hundredweight, up 0.1 million from 1955; the late spring crop was 24,069,000 hundredweight, down 2.9 million from last year and early summer was 9,389,000, down 1.7 million from 1955.

SWEETPOTATOES: The 1956 sweetpotato crop is estimated at 16,277,000 hundredweight--22 percent less than harvested last year and 19 percent smaller than the 1949-54 average. The current estimate is only a fraction larger than that of a month earlier as an increase in prospects in the Carolinas, Kentucky, Alabama, Oklahoma, and Kansas was virtually offset by a decline in Virginia, Mississippi, Texas, and Florida. In New Jersey, digging was relatively light during September but is expected to become generally active during the second week of October. Maryland growers are realizing record yields as a result of a very favorable growing season. On the Eastern Shore of Virginia, dry weather in September reduced prospects for the late crop. Approximately half the Eastern Shore crop had been dug by October 1 and digging was getting underway in other producing areas of the State. In the Carolinas, prospects continued to improve. Harvesting was in process in the two States on October 1 but had not reached heavy volume. Digging in Georgia moved along rapidly during September, particularly in southern and central regions. Recent reports indicate no change from a month ago in prospects in Tennessee and Arkansas. Yields deteriorated further in Mississippi and Texas during the past month because of continued dry weather. In Louisiana, rains during early October improved moisture conditions and harvesting operations should immediately become quite active. Quality of sweets is much better than last year. Estimated production in California is the same as a month ago.

TOBACCO: Production of all types of tobacco is estimated at 2,067 million pounds, an increase of almost 2 percent from last month's forecast. The indicated average yield of 1,498 pounds is 31 pounds above the previous record of 1,467 pounds in 1955.

The flue-cured crop is now estimated at 1,329 million pounds, up 2 percent over the September 1 forecast. The average yield of 1,510 pounds per acre for all flue-cured exceeds last year's record by 13 pounds. With marketing well under way for types 11 and 12 and nearing completion for type 13, farmers were generally reporting higher yields as of October 1 than a month earlier. In Virginia, harvest of type 11 was later than usual but yields were running heavier than expected earlier. Some harvesting was still in progress on October 1.

Production of burley tobacco is forecast at 490 million pounds, an increase of 4 million pounds over the September 1 forecast. Higher yields are forecast for a number of burley States, notably Tennessee, where a record yield of 1,600 pounds per acre is in prospect. The crop in that State is nearly all cut and some stripping has begun. Prospects in Kentucky remained unchanged from a month earlier and the indicated yield of 1,525 pounds per acre is 55 pounds above 1955 but still 10 pounds below the record yield of 1,595 pounds established in 1954. The early cut burley here was thin and light, but the later harvested tobacco has more body and weight.

Production prospects for fire-cured, dark air cured and sun-cured tobaccos are all up slightly from a month ago. Growers of Virginia type 21 are expecting record yields and the forecast of 1,350 pounds for this type is 10 pounds above the previous record of 1,340 pounds realized in 1951. Record yields are also forecast for type 22 in Kentucky and type 23 in Kentucky and Tennessee. For dark air-cured, a record yield is expected for type 35 grown in Kentucky.

Very little change since the September forecast is indicated for cigar tobacco. Prospects for fillers are unchanged from last month, but binder production is down about 1 percent as lower yields are indicated for type 52 grown in Massachusetts and Connecticut and type 54 in Wisconsin. Wrapper production, estimated at 16,109 thousand pounds, is unchanged from the September forecast.

HOPS: Production of hops is estimated at 36,961,000 pounds, about the same as last year, but 30 percent below average. In Washington, where the crop was all harvested and dried by October 1, the production estimate, at 21,646,000 pounds remains unchanged from the September report. The crop was picked quite clean and the seed count is low. In California, yields have not turned out as well as expected earlier. Mildew and poor growing weather at training time affected yields. In Idaho, drying and baling were completed in September.

SUGAR BEETS: Production of sugar beets for sugar is estimated at 13,191,000 tons, up slightly from a month ago. At this level, production will be 8 percent above 1955 and 18 percent above the 1945-54 average. The average yield of 16.7 tons now indicated is 0.2 ton above the previous record yield of 16.5 tons last year.

September weather was generally favorable for growth of beets in most producing areas. In Nebraska, where irrigation water did not prove to be a problem, an increased yield is now in prospect. Digging had started in practically all areas by October 1. In California, about 25 percent of the spring planted crop had been harvested by October 1 and yields were turning out about as expected. In Michigan, dry soil was favorable for harvest and early dug beets are running high in sugar content. Favorable weather with generally adequate irrigation water supplies have maintained good to excellent crop prospects in Colorado, Idaho and most other important producing States.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: Production of sugarcane for sugar and seed is estimated at 6,286,000 tons, down about 2 percent from the September 1 estimate.

Most parts of the Louisiana sugarcane area received very little rainfall during September and yield prospects deteriorated further. In the extreme South, hurricane winds and rains flattened considerable cane resulting in increased expense and difficulty in harvesting the crop. Rain received during and since the storm will go far toward offsetting the storm damage. In Florida, where the crop is grown under controlled water conditions, prospects are for an excellent crop.

PASTURES: On October 1, farm pastures were supplying only a limited amount of feed over much of the country. Supplies of pasture feed were below the very short supplies of the past two years. For the country as a whole, condition of pastures on October 1 was 61 percent of normal, compared with 66 percent last year and the average of 74 percent. The October 1 condition was also below the low condition of the preceding month. The dry condition that has existed in the central and southern Great Plains States during the entire 1956 season expanded during September to include several southeastern and western States. Pastures were generally good in the Eastern Corn Belt, in most of New England, the Atlantic Seaboard, the Eastern Gulf Coast, and parts of the West.

Pasture feed was extremely short in an extensive area covering southeastern Nebraska and including most of Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas and extending into New Mexico and Arizona. This was surrounded by an expanded area where condition of pasture ranged from very poor to severe drought. This included Iowa, Missouri, South Dakota, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Colorado. The seeding of fall-sown grain has been delayed in most of the Central and southern Great Plains States due to lack of moisture. Where grain has been seeded, poor germination or lack of growth will make pasture grazing from this source very limited.

Pastures were in very good condition in an area extending from the Great Lakes Region to the North Atlantic Coast. In the South Atlantic States as a whole, October 1 pasture feed was above average although in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia feed was rather short.

In the West, pasture and range feed was below average. October pasture condition was considerably below average in Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and Utah, but above average in Nevada, Oregon, and California. Pastures were also better than a year ago in Nevada, Oregon, and California, but not as good as last year in the remaining Western States.

MILK PRODUCTION: Production of milk on farms during September totaled 9,660 million pounds, 2 percent above September last year and about 6 percent above the 1945-54 average for the month. Seasonally, total production declined from August about as rapidly as last year, but not as sharply as usual. Production during September was at a rate of 1.91 pounds of milk per person per day, about the same as last September but 5 percent below the 10-year average for the date. Output of milk in the first 9 months of this year amounted to 99.5 billion pounds, a record high for the period and 3 percent more than the previous high of 96.4 billion pounds produced in January-September 1955.

Milk production per cow in crop reporters' herds averaged 17.58 pounds on October 1 -- nearly 6 percent above the previous high for the date set last year and 17 percent above the average.

Seasonally, production per cow declined only 2 percent from September 1 to October 1 compared with the average decline of around 7 percent. East Coast and eastern Corn Belt areas showed increases over September 1. Output per cow was at a record high for October 1 in all regions except for the North Atlantic which closely approached the record reached last year. Compared with October 1 last year, milk production per cow ranged from about the same in the North Atlantic States to 10 percent above in the South Atlantic. Increases from last year in other regions varied from 2 to 9 percent. Output per milk cow was sharply above the October 1 average in all sections of the country, with gains ranging from 11 to 21 percent.

Crop reporters were milking 69.5 percent of the milk cows in their herds on October 1--only slightly higher than the year earlier and average for the date. Regionally, crop reporters in the South and West generally were milking a larger proportion of their cows in herds on October 1 than they were a year ago. Reporters in the eastern part of the Corn Belt milked about the same percentage of the cows in their herds as a year earlier while a lower proportion was milked elsewhere.

Of the 33 States with monthly milk production estimates available, September output equaled or was a record high for the month in 11 States, but equaled or was below average for the month in 16 others. Wisconsin with 1,171 million pounds in September, was the leading milk producing State; followed by California with 588 million; Pennsylvania, 516 million; Minnesota, 514 million; and Ohio, 492 million pounds.

MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, SELECTED STATES, SEPTEMBER 1956, WITH COMPARISONS 1/

State	Sept. average 1945-54	Sept. 1955	August 1956	Sept. 1956	State	Sept. average 1945-54	Sept. 1955	August 1956	Sept. 1956
	Million pounds					Million pounds			
N.J.	89	93	94	91	Ga.	98	95	102	98
Pa.	452	506	543	516	Ky.	218	225	269	239
Ohio	447	465	509	492	Tenn.	210	220	246	222
Ind.	318	331	337	310	Ala.	108	103	109	98
Ill.	418	398	455	416	Miss.	117	120	149	130
Mich.	441	452	470	444	Ark.	113	99	123	108
Wis.	1,077	1,107	1,324	1,171	Okla.	156	132	153	137
Minn.	499	507	639	514	Tex.	272	211	246	227
Iowa	469	449	529	457	Mont.	48	42	45	40
Mo.	352	348	398	351	Idaho	103	119	134	120
N.Dak.	137	130	171	128	Wyo.	20	18	19	17
S.Dak.	108	105	131	108	Utah	50	51	64	55
Nebr.	172	167	200	169	Wash.	142	150	164	149
Kans.	196	175	197	169	Oreg.	100	96	108	93
Va.	173	187	198	198	Calif.	486	586	636	588
W.Va.	73	73	78	74	Other States	1,309	1,479	1,738	1,527
N.C.	135	147	160	151	U.S.	9,155	9,434	10,794	9,660
S.C.	49	48	56	53					

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

GRAIN AND CONCENTRATES FED TO MILK COWS: Farmers were feeding grain and concentrates at a record high rate for the date to their milking herds on October 1 as poor pastures in much of the central and southern parts of the country and generally favorable dairy product-feed price relationships encouraged liberal feeding.

Crop reporters fed a record of 5.03 pounds of grain and concentrates per milk cow on October 1 -- 4 percent above last year's rate of 4.82 pounds, and 24 percent above the 1945-54 average for the date. Seasonally, the quantity of grain and concentrates fed to milk cows increased 6 percent from August 1 to October 1 compared with an average gain of 8 percent for this period.

On October 1, grain and concentrate feeding rates reached new highs in all regions other than the North Central States where record quantities were fed last year by crop reporters. By regions, feeding rates were highest in the North Atlantic States at 6.3 pounds per milk cow in herd, and the lowest in the West North Central at 4.3 pounds. Averages in other regions on October 1 were 5.3 pounds in the South Atlantic, 5.0 pounds in the East North Central and West, and 4.7 pounds in the South Central States. The southern part of the country was feeding grain and concentrates at a considerably higher rate than the remainder of the Nation when compared with the October 1 average. The proportion of all crop reporters feeding some grain and concentrates to milk cows in their herds averaged 78.0 percent on October 1, slightly above last year -- exceeded only by the 78.2 percent reported in 1953 -- and 6 percent above average.

The value of grain and concentrates fed to milk cows averaged $3.07 per hundredweight on September 15 -- 2 percent above the year earlier, but otherwise the lowest value for the date since 1949. In the milk-selling areas, the value of grain and concentrates fed to milk cows on September 15 was $3.12 per hundredweight and in cream-selling areas was $2.74. The milk-feed price ratio on September 15 was the most favorable for the month since 1948 and was 1 percent above a year earlier and 5 percent above the long-time average. The butterfat-feed price ratio equaled that of September 15 last year, but was 10 percent below average.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 4,435 million eggs in September, a record high production for the month -- 4 percent more than a year earlier and 20 percent above the 1945-54 average. Egg production reached new highs in all parts of the country except in the South Central States where it was the highest since 1950. Increases from last year ranged from 2 percent in the North Atlantic to 9 percent in the South Atlantic States. Egg production during the first 9 months of this year was 2 percent above the same period last year and the average.

The September rate of lay per layer of 14.5 eggs is a new high for the month and compares with 14.2 eggs a year earlier and the average of 12.0 eggs. Rate of lay was at record levels in all parts of the country. Increases in rate from last year were 4 percent in the West, 3 percent in the East North Central and South Atlantic, 2 percent in the West North Central and 1 percent in the North Atlantic and South Central States. Rate per layer on hand during the first 9 months of this year was 152 eggs, compared with 149 eggs last year and the average of 137 eggs.

The Nation's laying flock averaged 305,568,000 layers in September -- 2 percent more than last year. Numbers of layers were above last year in all parts of the country except in the West, where they were down 1 percent. Increases from last year were 6 percent in the South Atlantic, 3 percent in the West North Central, 2 percent in the East North Central and South Central States and 1 percent in the North Atlantic States. The increase from September 1 to October 1 was 8 percent, compared with 10 percent last year and the average of 12 percent.

Potential layers (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) on farms October 1 totaled about 409 million, compared with 408 million last year and the average of 486 million. Increases in numbers of potential layers of 5 percent in the South Atlantic, 2 percent in the East North Central and 1 percent in the West North Central were offset by decreases of 3 percent in the South Central, 2 percent in the West and 1 percent in the North Atlantic States. Potential layers this year consist of 63 percent pullets and 37 percent hens, compared with 59 percent pullets and 41 percent hens a year ago.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE AND EGGS LAID
PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, OCTOBER 1

Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, OCTOBER 1							
				Thousands			
1945-54 (Av.)	53,196	62,626	85,940	31,518	57,782	33,011	323,974
1955	58,061	62,737	82,016	29,598	44,686	36,705	313,803
1956	58,265	63,351	82,934	30,913	45,621	35,868	316,952
POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS, OCTOBER 1 1/							
				Thousands			
1945-54 (Av.)	75,161	95,429	143,196	44,830	82,555	44,428	485,599
1955	75,143	79,060	113,608	36,776	58,554	44,959	408,100
1956	74,150	80,439	114,854	38,687	56,915	44,107	409,152
EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, OCTOBER 1							
				Number			
1945-54 (Av.)	45.6	38.1	36.4	34.6	31.6	44.3	38.0
1955	52.0	46.3	43.3	45.6	40.3	54.3	46.6
1956	52.8	47.5	44.4	46.9	41.3	56.8	47.8

1/ Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age.

CHICKENS ON FARMS OCTOBER 1: The preliminary estimate of all young chickens in farm flocks on October 1 is about 289 million -- 4 percent more than a year ago, but 24 percent below average. All parts of the country show increases ranging from 5 percent to 10 percent except the North Atlantic and West which show a decrease of 6 percent and no change, respectively. October 1 holdings of young chickens consisted of 58 percent pullet layers, 32 percent pullets not of laying age and 10 percent other chickens. This compares with 53 percent pullet layers, 34 percent pullets not of laying age and 13 percent other chickens a year ago.

All pullets on farms October 1 are estimated at 259 million -- 7 percent more than a year earlier, but 14 percent below average. Of the pullets on hand about 64 percent were of laying age, compared with 61 percent a year ago and the average of 46 percent. These relationships indicate an earlier movement of pullets into the laying flocks during recent years. Numbers of laying pullets were 13 percent larger than a year ago, while pullets not of laying age were 2 percent smaller.

Other young chickens on farms totaled about 30 million--16 percent less than a year ago and 61 percent below average. They decreased in all parts of the country except the West where they increased 2 percent. Decreases from a year ago varied from 6 to 44 percent.

Hens one year old and older on October 1 totaled 150 million--9 percent below a year ago and 18 percent below average. Hen numbers decreased in all areas of the country. Decreases ranged from 4 percent in the North Atlantic to 15 percent in the West North Central States.

COMPOSITION OF FARM FLOCKS, OCTOBER 1

(Thousands)

Year	North Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
PULLETS OF LAYING AGE							
1945-54 (Av.)	25,631	30,403	34,567	13,028	21,690	14,568	139,887
1955	30,987	30,911	36,251	14,174	16,654	18,848	147,825
1956	32,158	33,684	43,808	16,528	21,447	18,932	166,557
PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE							
1945-54 (Av.)	22,065	32,803	57,257	13,312	24,773	11,416	161,626
1955	17,082	16,323	31,592	7,178	13,868	8,254	94,297
1956	15,885	17,088	31,920	7,774	11,294	8,239	92,200
OTHER YOUNG CHICKENS							
1945-54 (Av.)	11,682	14,180	21,500	10,274	13,175	5,449	76,262
1955	6,909	6,449	8,554	4,786	5,916	2,955	35,569
1956	3,879	6,045	8,047	3,517	5,397	3,002	29,887
ALL YOUNG CHICKENS							
1945-54 (Av.)	59,379	77,387	113,324	36,613	59,638	31,433	377,775
1955	54,978	53,683	76,397	26,138	36,438	30,057	277,691
1956	51,922	56,817	83,775	27,819	38,138	30,173	288,644
HENS ONE YEAR OLD OR OLDER							
1945-54 (Av.)	27,465	32,222	51,372	18,491	36,092	18,444	184,087
1955	27,074	31,826	45,765	15,424	28,032	17,857	165,978
1956	26,107	29,667	39,126	14,385	24,174	16,936	150,395

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-September averaged 38.6 cents per dozen, compared with 36.9 cents in mid-August and 43.8 cents in September a year ago.

Farmers received an average of 17.2 cents per pound live weight for chickens (farm chickens and commercial broilers) in mid-September, compared with 18.7 cents in mid-August and 23.2 cents in September last year. Farm chickens averaged 14.7 cents and commercial broilers 18.3 cents, compared with 18.8 cents and 25.2 cents, respectively, in mid-September last year.

Turkey prices on September 15 averaged 27.0 cents per pound live weight, compared with 31.0 cents a year earlier.

The average cost of the farm poultry ration in mid-September was $3.65 per 100 pounds, compared with $3.66 in mid-August and $3.47 in September last year. The September egg-feed, farm chicken-feed, and turkey-feed ratios were all less favorable than a year earlier.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

CORN, ALL

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956	Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	36.0	36.0	33.0	463	432	363
N. H.	43.8	48.0	41.0	540	528	410
Vt.	45.7	52.0	49.0	2,738	3,224	2,989
Mass.	48.4	50.0	48.0	1,665	1,500	1,392
R. I.	41.7	46.0	45.0	304	276	270
Conn.	46.6	42.0	48.0	1,912	1,638	2,064
N. Y.	42.0	47.5	48.0	27,688	34,105	33,408
N. J.	48.7	27.0	58.0	9,114	5,454	11,368
Pa.	46.0	46.0	52.0	61,501	61,364	68,692
Ohio	52.2	59.0	58.0	185,752	220,955	212,860
Ind.	51.2	56.0	60.0	234,929	276,136	286,980
Ill.	52.6	56.0	66.0	467,584	523,992	586,674
Mich.	40.0	46.5	51.0	68,524	93,186	101,184
Wis.	49.5	50.0	58.0	126,847	137,000	160,486
Minn.	43.8	49.0	56.0	238,754	284,935	315,896
Iowa	50.2	48.5	47.0	539,996	522,200	500,973
Mo.	34.5	39.0	47.0	141,798	165,204	195,097
N. Dak.	20.7	22.5	24.0	24,662	31,410	31,824
S. Dak.	27.4	21.0	28.0	106,860	87,318	105,952
Nebr.	30.2	18.0	18.0	220,863	107,424	111,726
Kans.	24.4	21.0	22.0	61,628	34,104	35,024
Del.	40.2	36.0	56.0	6,091	6,120	8,568
Md.	44.2	40.5	55.0	20,922	21,020	26,235
Va.	37.2	38.0	48.0	37,575	32,870	38,208
W. Va.	40.0	39.0	47.0	9,889	7,293	7,990
N. C.	28.6	34.0	41.0	62,535	70,482	80,729
S. C.	18.2	28.0	20.0	24,567	29,344	19,700
Ga.	15.2	24.0	24.0	46,942	67,080	65,064
Fla.	13.8	20.0	21.0	8,369	11,840	12,180
Ky.	34.8	41.0	45.0	76,049	79,253	83,520
Tenn.	28.0	35.0	32.5	58,149	61,285	57,492
Ala.	17.4	30.0	25.0	44,008	68,010	56,100
Miss.	19.3	30.0	25.0	38,998	48,420	37,125
Ark.	19.4	29.5	26.0	22,488	19,558	16,900
La.	18.0	29.0	25.0	14,348	18,531	15,325
Okla.	17.8	24.0	14.0	17,824	8,112	4,452
Texas	17.6	24.0	13.5	44,209	48,288	25,528
Mont.	15.2	21.5	16.0	2,586	3,999	2,736
Idaho	52.0	62.0	64.0	1,633	3,410	3,776
Wyo.	18.2	24.5	22.0	1,009	1,740	1,474
Colo.	25.5	33.5	44.0	13,328	16,650	16,852
N. Mex.	15.5	21.0	18.0	1,272	1,092	918
Ariz.	13.6	25.0	28.0	436	1,250	1,260
Utah	40.6	46.0	50.0	1,290	1,840	2,000
Nev.	35.3	40.0	42.0	91	120	126
Wash.	58.2	74.0	73.0	1,281	2,812	2,920
Oreg.	43.2	61.0	65.0	1,157	2,562	1,820
Calif.	39.3	66.0	67.0	3,219	16,170	14,472
U. S.	37.1	40.6	43.4	3,084,389	3,241,536	3,369,102

ALL WHEAT

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1945-54	1955	Preliminary 1956	Average 1945-54	1955	Preliminary 1956
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N.Y.	27.3	32.5	30.0	10,613	10,075	8,940
N.J.	24.4	30.5	28.5	1,799	1,556	1,425
Pa.	22.9	26.0	27.0	19,832	15,964	15,903
Ohio	24.6	29.0	26.0	52,243	43,384	39,286
Ind.	23.0	29.0	30.0	35,555	34,394	35,220
Ill.	22.0	33.0	36.5	36,561	52,008	58,108
Mich.	26.6	29.5	29.5	32,105	27,966	30,474
Wis.	24.4	25.3	24.5	2,164	1,419	1,350
Minn.	17.0	19.2	22.2	18,579	12,186	16,599
Iowa	19.6	31.4	17.5	4,041	3,364	2,222
Mo.	19.8	31.0	30.0	27,976	48,081	49,320
N.Dak.	12.6	15.7	16.0	122,990	112,942	117,600
S.Dak.	11.8	11.4	8.8	42,288	27,461	17,986
Nebr.	20.1	24.9	18.5	80,211	78,255	60,211
Kans.	15.8	15.0	15.5	202,873	128,385	144,600
Del.	19.4	27.5	29.0	1,099	908	957
Md.	20.0	26.5	26.0	5,828	4,744	4,550
Va.	19.5	26.0	27.0	7,676	6,630	7,236
W.Va.	19.8	23.0	24.0	1,333	851	888
N.C.	17.9	21.5	25.5	7,028	6,858	9,027
S.C.	16.4	18.5	24.0	2,849	2,812	3,984
Ga.	15.4	16.0	21.0	2,178	1,600	2,247
Ky.	17.4	20.0	26.5	4,849	4,020	5,538
Tenn.	15.6	17.0	21.5	4,152	3,417	4,322
Ala.	17.7	19.0	23.0	257	1,007	1,610
Miss.	22.2	22.0	30.0	391	286	450
Ark.	16.4	19.5	27.0	661	1,404	2,295
Okla.	13.4	8.0	16.0	77,872	24,160	64,272
Texas	10.8	9.5	12.5	50,722	14,326	28,275
Mont.	16.2	23.6	15.6	80,798	109,350	74,749
Idaho	27.6	31.9	32.5	38,985	38,165	38,980
Wyo.	18.2	18.8	17.1	6,089	5,200	5,162
Colo.	17.3	13.2	10.7	42,984	17,257	17,119
N.Mex.	8.4	8.2	6.6	2,896	1,770	1,095
Ariz.	24.3	29.0	29.0	546	1,218	1,682
Utah	20.9	18.6	20.3	8,021	6,475	7,163
Nev.	27.6	27.7	31.4	492	249	439
Wash.	27.1	27.9	30.3	72,626	55,832	59,963
Oreg.	26.0	26.6	31.4	26,804	21,899	25,828
Calif.	18.8	21.0	21.0	11,319	8,883	8,442
U.S.	17.1	19.8	19.3	1,148,289	936,761	975,517

SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1945-54	1955	Preliminary 1956	Average 1945-54	1955	Preliminary 1956
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Wis.	24.6	24.0	25.0	1,420	744	750
Minn.	16.9	19.0	22.5	16,469	10,925	14,872
Iowa	18.6	26.0	17.5	256	260	210
N.Dak.	12.6	16.0	16.0	95,495	99,712	96,752
S.Dak.	11.4	10.5	8.0	34,521	21,063	12,496
Nebr.	13.8	11.5	10.0	884	230	160
Mont.	14.2	21.0	14.5	50,730	48,930	38,816
Idaho	31.4	37.5	38.0	18,870	19,575	20,444
Wyo.	16.8	18.0	13.5	1,431	1,134	770
Colo.	18.8	17.0	19.0	2,055	1,020	855
N.Mex.	14.0	18.0	13.0	271	270	195
Utah	32.0	30.5	31.0	2,670	2,470	2,573
Nev.	28.0	29.0	32.0	366	174	352
Wash.	22.6	22.0	29.0	12,732	3,762	19,198
Oreg.	24.4	27.0	31.0	5,251	3,375	6,014
U.S.	14.4	17.4	17.0	243,636	213,644	214,457

DURUM WHEAT

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1945-54	1955	Preliminary 1956	Average 1945-54	1955	Preliminary 1956
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Minn.	13.8	15.5	19.0	646	403	931
N.Dak.	12.0	13.5	16.0	27,495	13,230	20,848
S.Dak.	11.4	10.5	8.0	2,803	746	1,264
Mont.	1/ 13.5	21.0	16.5	1/ 189	5,691	16,071
U.S.	11.9	14.9	15.7	30,963	20,070	39,114

1/ 1954 only. Included with "other spring" wheat prior to 1954.

WHEAT: Production by classes, for the United States

Year	Winter		Spring		White (Winter & Spring)	Total
	Hard red	Soft red	Hard red	Durum 1/		
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Average 1945-54	559,330	193,478	205,784	31,512	158,186	1,148,289
1955	418,603	168,400	187,112	20,081	142,565	936,761
1956 2/	436,298	177,342	169,463	39,122	153,292	975,517

1/ Includes durum wheat in States for which estimates are not shown separately.

2/ Indicated 1956.

SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956	Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N. Y.	16.0	16.0	17.0	96	80	85
N. J.	19.1	19.0	25.0	386	684	1,000
Pa.	16.9	20.0	23.0	400	440	529
Ohio	20.8	24.5	25.0	20,808	29,228	32,525
Ind.	21.6	21.5	25.0	34,809	43,838	54,300
Ill.	22.6	22.5	28.5	83,096	98,325	135,632
Mich.	19.0	22.0	21.5	1,897	3,036	3,870
Wis.	14.0	12.5	15.5	558	975	1,302
Minn.	17.6	19.5	21.0	18,961	43,934	55,776
Iowa	21.8	19.5	20.5	37,202	43,582	54,140
Mo.	17.6	17.5	22.0	20,616	33,950	45,100
N. Dak.	12.2	15.0	13.5	273	1,200	1,796
S. Dak.	15.0	11.5	13.0	971	2,794	3,003
Nebr.	21.1	10.5	10.0	1,297	1,890	1,850
Kans.	11.7	10.0	10.0	3,859	3,350	3,480
Del.	15.0	20.0	23.0	914	2,100	3,105
Md.	16.3	20.0	23.0	1,235	3,100	4,853
Va.	16.6	20.0	22.0	2,250	4,020	5,214
N. C.	15.2	15.5	21.0	4,049	5,068	8,316
S. C.	10.4	14.5	12.5	710	2,740	2,950
Ga.	9.8	12.0	12.5	242	684	812
Fla.	1/17.8	22.0	20.0	1/206	792	860
Ky.	17.0	18.0	20.5	1,906	2,412	2,665
Tenn.	17.5	18.0	18.0	2,737	4,500	4,860
Ala.	17.7	23.0	22.0	1,128	2,162	2,090
Miss.	15.0	19.0	14.0	3,907	11,894	10,514
Ark.	16.8	18.0	19.0	8,226	21,906	26,866
La.	15.4	22.0	18.0	618	1,936	2,142
Okla.	10.1	11.5	6.0	354	460	204
Texas	1/13.5	13.0	25.0	5	26	225
U. S.	20.0	19.9	22.4	253,653	371,106	470,064

1/ Short-time average.

RICE

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956	Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/
Mo.	2/2,521	2,600	3,000	2/73	140	135
Miss.	2/2,558	2,850	2,800	2/869	1,482	1,260
Ark.	2,182	2,925	2,900	9,272	12,694	11,339
La.	1,908	2,500	2,450	11,639	13,150	11,344
Texas	2,263	3,100	2,625	11,837	14,880	10,841
Calif.	3,056	3,400	3,600	9,442	11,186	10,296
U. S.	2,254	2,931	2,822	42,756	53,532	45,215

1/ Bags of 100 pounds.
2/ Short-time average.

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON OCTOBER 1

State	Corn for grain (old crop)			Wheat		
	Average 1945-54	1955	1956	Average 1945-54	1955	1956
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	3	1	1	---	---	---
N.H.	6	2	3	---	---	---
Vt.	6	2	4	---	---	---
Mass.	28	21	18	---	---	---
R.I.	2	1	2	---	---	---
Conn.	39	25	22	---	---	---
N.Y.	972	961	1,582	5,778	5,340	4,381
N.J.	823	750	155	874	591	598
Pa.	5,864	9,360	5,050	9,921	6,545	6,043
Ohio	13,581	18,303	10,596	20,714	16,052	11,000
Ind.	17,275	19,418	10,748	10,056	8,942	7,044
Ill.	35,872	32,948	20,310	7,922	12,482	9,878
Mich.	7,522	7,259	7,741	18,736	15,102	13,104
Wis.	8,654	11,500	5,094	1,828	1,022	999
Minn.	27,242	33,562	48,060	12,817	7,555	10,457
Iowa	85,755	98,237	114,818	1,349	841	444
Mo.	16,208	4,795	6,145	7,747	10,097	7,398
N.Dak.	1,305	826	1,275	91,600	82,448	87,024
S.Dak.	15,779	20,563	13,551	30,259	19,497	12,950
Nebr.	35,149	33,914	18,145	41,538	43,823	34,922
Kans.	7,851	2,752	1,995	84,469	43,651	41,934
Del.	294	455	233	221	109	96
Md.	1,072	1,664	753	1,355	854	682
Va.	2,939	1,849	1,414	3,392	2,254	2,533
W.Va.	1,192	1,088	644	903	553	648
N.C.	5,068	2,455	4,325	3,336	3,155	4,514
S.C.	2,008	554	2,470	834	928	1,235
Ga.	2,747	919	3,750	794	560	652
Fla.	218	176	144	---	---	---
Ky.	5,916	4,594	5,000	1,145	1,487	1,606
Tenn.	4,382	1,355	4,067	1,212	1,093	951
Ala.	2,574	827	4,662	78	181	242
Miss.	1,714	1,064	3,289	135	114	180
Ark.	1,073	231	1,323	242	337	344
La.	406	460	794	---	---	---
Okla.	908	97	358	17,427	4,832	10,926
Texas	1,622	304	1,383	11,195	2,865	4,807
Mont.	22	3	6	55,948	77,638	67,274
Idaho	75	43	65	14,981	13,358	13,253
Wyo.	13	3	45	3,475	2,080	2,426
Colo.	622	207	216	22,240	10,182	9,758
N.Mex.	87	12	30	865	673	219
Ariz.	48	67	100	126	304	336
Utah	2	3	2	4,650	3,367	3,868
Nev.	---	---	---	372	162	395
Wash.	19	76	116	14,775	15,633	16,190
Oreg.	40	55	55	7,968	7,446	8,523
Calif.	1/	1/	1/	3,319	3,642	2,955
U.S.	314,996	313,761	300,559	516,603	427,795	402,789

1/ Less than 500 bushels.

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON OCTOBER 1 - CONTINUED

State	Oats			Soybeans (old crop)		
	Average 1945-54	1955	1956	Average 1945-54	1955	1956
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	2,738	2,062	2,677	---	---	---
N.H.	134	31	35	---	---	---
Vt.	786	402	415	---	---	---
Mass.	126	66	58	---	---	---
Conn.	92	61	63	---	---	---
N.Y.	23,604	25,579	22,994	8	7	4
N.J.	1,051	1,076	1,008	9	3	11
Pa.	23,096	28,976	27,879	25	14	292
Ohio	36,630	49,765	35,469	304	421	219
Ind.	36,518	47,889	37,467	229	465	492
Ill.	102,711	127,734	95,122	540	891	1/
Mich.	45,956	50,062	35,447	24	1/	10
Wis.	119,158	125,024	118,792	14	10	220
Minn.	163,063	170,235	153,915	199	421	349
Iowa	170,750	193,508	111,330	500	1,128	102
Mo.	28,083	37,755	32,177	225	53	12
N.Dak.	55,651	55,287	52,161	4	30	28
S.Dak.	87,057	90,837	51,703	19	122	1/
Nebr.	48,928	43,786	18,762	5	162	17
Kans.	18,221	22,544	16,993	41	10	10
Del.	141	262	240	11	8	16
Md.	1,123	1,950	1,702	20	39	20
Va.	2,710	3,884	3,004	26	14	---
W.Va.	1,243	1,155	1,132	---	---	25
N.C.	5,794	8,804	11,472	52	15	27
S.C.	7,131	7,692	10,198	12	15	7
Ga.	5,491	6,108	7,438	2	2	1/
Fla.	188	422	324	1/	1/	12
Ky.	1,202	1,827	1,737	14	11	9
Tenn.	2,884	3,627	3,795	18	14	22
Ala.	1,530	2,431	3,267	5	3	24
Miss.	3,384	6,616	6,598	14	10	44
Ark.	3,828	9,274	6,163	38	55	1/
La.	1,057	1,964	2,024	4	6	1/
Okla.	10,451	8,737	7,754	3	2	1/
Texas	16,982	15,569	13,639	---	1/	---
Mont.	10,082	10,840	8,530	---	---	---
Idaho	6,010	7,275	5,129	---	---	---
Wyo.	4,088	3,520	3,380	---	---	---
Colo.	4,729	3,024	2,381	---	---	---
N.Mex.	336	158	164	---	---	---
Ariz.	249	258	308	---	---	---
Utah	1,646	1,174	1,148	---	---	---
Nev.	225	144	232	---	---	---
Wash.	4,489	4,802	4,803	---	---	---
Oreg.	6,116	5,682	6,317	---	---	---
Calif.	1,103	1,014	1,632	---	---	---
U.S.	1,068,591	1,190,892	928,978	2,364	3,931	1,975

1/ Less than 500 bushels.

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON OCTOBER 1 - CONTINUED

State	Barley			Rye		
	Average 1945-54	1955	1956	Average 1945-54	1955	1956
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	90	19	26	---	---	---
N. Y.	2,055	1,809	1,640	133	126	135
N. J.	354	423	418	91	104	113
Pa.	3,848	6,436	6,745	205	261	419
Ohio	577	2,920	2,402	250	354	242
Ind.	386	1,492	1,242	408	955	788
Ill.	454	2,285	1,884	335	918	655
Mich.	2,820	2,115	1,968	510	300	442
Wis.	4,169	1,761	1,737	684	434	302
Minn.	18,690	23,606	20,644	854	1,208	705
Iowa	469	502	333	83	224	104
Mo.	1,319	7,012	5,906	221	460	386
N. Dak.	37,054	65,358	56,566	1,732	7,769	2,928
S. Dak.	17,267	8,646	5,851	2,230	3,189	1,166
Nebr.	5,359	2,964	1,797	1,178	1,091	870
Kans.	3,204	8,146	5,516	261	393	370
Del.	209	262	277	92	128	165
Md.	1,422	1,758	1,994	120	192	203
Va.	1,868	2,932	2,807	159	139	169
W. Va.	243	300	377	23	---	---
N. C.	663	859	1,375	139	211	231
S. C.	209	284	499	52	107	94
Ga.	75	65	120	35	76	96
Ky.	785	1,531	1,791	156	100	253
Tenn.	580	646	817	100	99	114
Miss.	1/56	396	555	---	---	---
Ark.	99	504	470	---	---	---
Okla.	958	1,605	1,892	260	294	396
Tex.	1,181	995	992	136	87	129
Mont.	16,462	38,060	26,602	131	289	64
Idaho	7,601	10,771	10,278	34	48	48
Wyo.	3,461	3,234	2,800	51	59	109
Colo.	10,184	6,479	4,812	186	126	84
N. Mex.	401	416	277	23	38	26
Ariz.	1,416	2,482	2,076	---	---	---
Utah	4,457	4,437	4,076	52	44	54
Nev.	583	410	566	---	---	---
Wash.	2,443	7,564	6,888	136	279	235
Oreg.	4,570	8,228	8,922	230	203	319
Calif.	13,277	30,327	30,731	74	62	105
U. S.	171,334	260,039	226,669	11,363	20,367	12,519

1/ Short-time average.

SORGHUM GRAIN

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956	Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Ind.	29.9	33.0	35.0	45	66	70
Iowa	1/ 23.0	35.0	40.0	34	210	800
Mo.	18.6	25.0	26.0	667	2,325	4,056
S.Dak.	14.1	15.5	18.0	479	976	1,620
Nebr.	20.3	11.0	11.0	3,556	7,920	10,054
Kans.	17.6	11.5	8.5	30,323	33,246	23,341
N.C.	26.2	28.0	28.0	675	2,492	2,240
S.C.	17.2	20.0	16.0	87	320	224
Ga.	1/ 16.5	22.0	19.0	1/ 202	880	912
Tenn.	1/ 21.2	25.0	24.0	1/ 166	475	480
Ala.	16.9	19.0	18.0	445	874	558
Miss.	1/ 16.2	19.0	18.0	1/ 68	380	270
Ark.	16.7	23.0	21.0	258	1,564	1,365
La.	19.3	25.0	22.5	46	250	158
Okla.	13.4	13.0	7.0	9,164	14,404	6,517
Texas	19.4	23.5	18.5	82,103	148,309	93,480
Colo.	13.0	7.5	4.0	2,816	4,950	2,112
N.Mex.	13.5	15.0	6.5	3,609	5,550	2,360
Ariz.	42.3	51.0	45.0	2,498	6,783	4,950
Calif.	42.1	54.0	56.0	4,336	9,126	9,464
U.S.	18.6	18.8	14.5	141,334	241,100	165,031

1/ Short-time average.

SORGHUM GRAIN: Stocks on Farms on October 1 (old crop)

State	Average 1947-54	1955	1956
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Nebr.	178	510	436
Kans.	1,658	2,845	1,496
Okla.	577	322	576
Texas	2,004	2,034	2,225
Colo.	262	104	173
N.Mex.	162	232	166
Other States	196	256	455
U.S.	5,037	6,303	5,527

FLAXSEED: Stocks on Farms on October 1

State	Average 1947-54	1955	1956
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Minnesota	4,984	2,883	5,662
North Dakota	10,181	14,747	21,181
South Dakota	2,558	2,313	2,628
Other States	906	675	870
United States	18,628	20,618	30,341

FLAXSEED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1945-54	1955	Preliminary 1956	Average 1945-54	1955	Preliminary 1956
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Wis.	12.7	12.5	11.5	145	62	69
Minn.	10.1	9.5	10.5	12,377	8,008	10,888
Iowa	12.9	15.0	8.5	846	225	212
N. Dak.	7.9	7.7	8.8	14,780	24,578	32,586
S. Dak.	8.8	7.7	8.5	5,233	5,783	6,256
Kans.	6.2	8.0	7.0	315	16	14
Texas	6.8	3.0	5.0	911	96	95
Mont.	7.0	8.5	6.0	650	672	648
Ariz.	1/25.3	26.0	26.0	382	78	52
Calif.	24.8	29.0	24.0	2,164	1,740	1,128
U. S.	9.1	8.3	9.1	37,959	41,258	51,948

1/ Short-time average.

State	ALL HAY						PASTURE		
	Yield per acre			Production			Condition October 1		
	Average 1945-54	1955	Prelim-inary 1956	Average 1945-54	1955	Prelim-inary 1956	Average 1945-54	1955	1956
	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Per-cent	Per-cent	Per-cent
Maine	1.08	1.27	1.13	748	712	623	74	84	81
N.H.	1.26	1.42	1.17	392	341	276	77	87	84
Vt.	1.43	1.53	1.46	1,310	1,197	1,133	79	89	78
Mass.	1.59	1.76	1.56	514	454	401	75	92	73
R.I.	1.67	1.81	1.85	46	38	37	76	92	82
Conn.	1.70	1.81	1.76	432	394	381	77	91	74
N.Y.	1.65	1.69	1.72	5,747	5,196	5,369	76	81	83
N.J.	1.85	1.92	2.21	456	464	549	75	79	83
Pa.	1.52	1.48	1.64	3,483	3,306	3,811	74	80	88
Ohio	1.49	1.71	1.73	3,731	4,140	4,107	75	71	88
Ind.	1.45	1.72	1.62	2,573	2,772	2,605	78	70	74
Ill.	1.60	1.98	1.91	4,254	4,690	4,699	78	64	72
Mich.	1.44	1.53	1.67	3,536	3,367	3,681	77	66	81
Wis.	1.78	2.13	2.07	7,197	8,401	8,036	77	57	81
Minn.	1.59	1.82	1.98	6,243	7,100	7,691	76	71	74
Iowa	1.67	1.74	1.61	5,925	6,958	5,568	80	51	62
Mo.	1.19	1.44	1.26	4,190	4,339	3,782	70	58	43
N.Dak.	.95	1.16	1.14	3,320	4,415	4,413	74	71	71
S.Dak.	.84	.75	.84	3,750	3,993	4,744	77	52	58
Nebr.	1.10	.96	.94	5,268	5,412	5,314	79	46	36
Kans.	1.48	1.36	1.07	3,053	3,435	2,680	71	44	23
Del.	1.45	1.43	1.47	98	86	87	75	86	85
Md.	1.45	1.53	1.64	640	687	737	80	88	85
Va.	1.18	1.31	1.23	1,627	1,812	1,717	77	81	81
W.Va.	1.26	1.33	1.37	994	986	988	78	68	90
N.C.	1.01	1.10	1.10	1,262	1,267	1,257	76	81	71
S.C.	.84	.97	.88	499	626	528	72	77	61
Ga.	.62	.79	.82	710	748	784	72	74	72
Fla.	.78	1.33	1.42	86	156	185	78	82	79
Ky.	1.26	1.43	1.42	2,263	2,472	2,487	74	70	82
Tenn.	1.12	1.20	1.18	1,896	1,949	1,955	70	62	64
Ala.	.80	.99	.92	671	879	824	71	65	68
Miss.	1.14	1.27	1.13	904	1,038	876	71	76	59
Ark.	1.06	1.18	1.08	1,236	1,150	1,033	64	71	51
La.	1.22	1.36	1.18	415	598	478	74	90	56
Okla.	1.21	1.17	.96	1,775	2,068	1,598	66	66	22
Texas	1.01	1.09	.77	1,660	2,261	1,541	62	66	22
Mont.	1.14	1.27	1.12	2,641	3,054	2,719	80	85	66
Idaho	2.26	2.47	2.50	2,460	2,971	3,187	85	87	86
Wyo.	1.12	1.26	1.28	1,224	1,412	1,482	78	78	66
Colo.	1.58	1.70	1.64	2,245	2,322	2,202	74	64	46
N.Mex.	2.12	2.37	2.22	442	548	531	66	77	37
Ariz.	2.54	2.75	2.78	659	780	773	80	80	71
Utah	2.09	2.22	2.21	1,174	1,267	1,277	78	79	67
Nev.	1.56	1.60	1.86	609	495	718	83	76	88
Wash.	1.90	1.97	1.94	1,541	1,606	1,691	77	80	73
Oreg.	1.74	1.71	1.87	1,799	1,768	2,000	76	77	80
Calif.	3.13	3.37	3.27	5,952	6,652	6,828	75	73	79
U.S.	1.39	1.49	1.46	103,648	112,782	110,383	74	66	61

ALFALFA AND ALFALFA MIXTURES FOR HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1945-54	1955	Preliminary 1956	Average 1945-54	1955	Preliminary 1956
	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Maine	1.33	1.60	1.35	11	18	15
N.H.	1.90	1.75	1.60	16	28	27
Vt.	1.96	1.90	1.90	86	163	175
Mass.	2.20	2.15	2.05	49	88	90
R.I.	2.30	2.25	2.35	4	9	9
Conn.	2.38	2.40	2.30	83	134	136
N.Y.	2.06	2.05	2.10	1,182	1,777	1,966
N.J.	2.29	2.35	2.70	188	275	335
Pa.	1.92	1.85	2.00	794	1,350	1,620
Ohio	1.86	2.00	2.00	1,195	2,144	2,230
Ind.	1.87	2.05	2.00	994	1,589	1,488
Ill.	2.30	2.35	2.30	1,898	3,220	3,245
Mich.	1.58	1.65	1.80	1,950	2,264	2,594
Wis.	2.13	2.35	2.25	3,389	5,499	5,528
Minn.	2.15	2.20	2.40	3,040	4,831	5,746
Iowa	2.22	2.10	2.00	2,487	3,765	4,016
Mo.	2.43	2.50	2.20	791	1,320	1,278
N.Dak.	1.45	1.55	1.55	718	2,099	2,330
S.Dak.	1.54	1.10	1.25	1,243	2,223	2,754
Nebr.	2.00	1.55	1.45	2,660	3,343	3,160
Kans.	1.92	1.60	1.25	1,948	2,461	1,845
Del.	2.13	2.05	2.20	14	16	18
Md.	2.06	2.35	2.40	136	230	252
Va.	2.22	2.35	2.25	282	531	540
W.Va.	1.88	1.85	1.90	160	266	293
N.C.	2.04	2.10	2.10	95	168	176
Ga.	1.74	2.00	2.05	17	34	39
Ky.	1.96	2.20	2.30	456	620	667
Tenn.	1.94	1.80	2.05	286	266	336
Ala.	1.70	1.85	1.80	29	35	36
Miss.	1.84	2.60	1.95	48	36	29
Ark.	2.18	2.25	2.15	148	135	144
La.	1.93	2.10	1.70	43	57	44
Okla.	1.84	1.65	1.30	778	977	685
Texas	2.30	2.00	1.60	491	686	483
Mont.	1.62	1.75	1.50	1,252	1,704	1,520
Idaho	2.68	2.90	2.90	2,054	2,598	2,755
Wyo.	1.66	1.75	1.75	570	822	838
Colo.	2.16	2.20	2.15	1,467	1,692	1,604
N.Mex.	2.83	2.95	2.80	361	475	459
Ariz.	2.78	3.00	3.00	562	669	663
Utah	2.42	2.50	2.50	960	1,080	1,090
Nev.	2.78	2.70	3.30	300	316	393
Wash.	2.20	2.30	2.35	724	927	1,013
Oreg.	2.72	2.70	2.90	706	818	940
Calif.	4.60	4.60	4.50	4,649	5,437	5,427
U.S.	2.19	2.08	2.05	41,315	59,195	61,031

LESPEDEZA HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1945-54	1955	Preliminary 1956	Average 1945-54	1955	Preliminary 1956
	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Ind.	1.15	1.25	1.05	118	108	94
Ill.	1.07	1.25	1.25	137	145	130
Mo.	1.03	1.15	1.10	1,361	810	930
Kans.	1.08	1.10	1.00	107	44	54
Del.	1.28	1.25	1.25	25	21	21
Md.	1.22	1.30	1.30	64	72	75
Va.	1.04	1.10	.95	497	444	384
W.Va.	1.07	1.00	1.15	35	30	34
N.C.	1.02	1.05	1.00	518	411	407
S.C.	.86	1.05	.80	208	144	118
Ga.	.85	.95	.85	167	98	96
Ky.	1.09	1.25	1.20	857	811	817
Tenn.	1.01	1.15	1.05	996	788	777
Ala.	.92	1.10	.95	119	142	142
Miss.	1.10	1.35	1.10	340	248	212
Ark.	.98	1.15	.95	578	270	268
La.	1.20	1.45	1.15	116	70	61
Okla.	1.05	1.05	.90	111	52	50
U.S.	1.03	1.16	1.06	6,354	4,708	4,670

PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956	Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Va.	1,510	1,560	1,800	206,466	180,960	219,600
N.C.	1,218	1,075	1,550	286,900	204,250	303,800
Tenn.	765	950	800	3,132	2,850	2,400
Total (Va.-N.C. area)	1,322	1,256	1,638	496,499	388,060	525,800
S.C.	694	850	850	13,213	9,350	10,200
Ga.	775	940	1,050	608,353	513,240	544,950
Fla.	778	1,025	1,100	58,656	61,500	61,600
Ala.	766	950	975	258,706	213,750	203,775
Miss.	362	450	425	3,844	2,700	2,550
Total (S.E. area)	768	944	1,026	942,772	800,540	823,075
Ark.	385	375	360	2,830	1,875	1,800
Okla.	554	960	375	106,218	128,640	46,125
Texas	482	615	350	252,600	239,235	88,550
N.Mex.	1,014	1,030	1,200	7,699	6,180	6,000
Total (S.W. area)	507	704	369	370,249	375,930	142,475
U.S.	790	925	988	1,809,520	1,564,530	1,491,350

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/
(Clean basis)

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956	Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
Maine	835	880	750	55	35	38
New York	991	940	1,120	1,394	954	1,434
Michigan	867	910	1,100	3,678	4,668	5,522
Total N. E.	892	915	1,101	5,133	5,657	6,994
Nebraska	1,506	1,630	1,700	1,016	1,141	1,054
Montana	1,399	1,550	1,600	203	217	192
Idaho	1,583	1,770	1,800	2,194	2,370	2,052
Wyoming	1,301	1,110	1,450	948	589	754
Washington	1,507	1,940	1,900	214	778	703
Total N. W.	1,492	1,638	1,717	4,576	5,095	4,755
Colorado	754	790	630	1,887	1,860	1,399
New Mexico	290	420	400	264	167	160
Arizona	483	460	450	55	41	27
Utah	437	490	200	42	39	14
Total S. W.	624	724	582	2,247	2,107	1,600
California:						
Large Lima	1,508	1,496	1,500	1,122	1,077	900
Baby Lima	1,493	1,325	1,550	913	318	418
Other	1,149	1,196	1,300	2,113	2,714	2,366
Total California	1,296	1,272	1,370	4,148	4,109	3,684
United States	1,028	1,100	1,170	16,103	16,968	17,033

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.
2/ Bags of 100 pounds.

HOPS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1945-54	1955	Preliminary 1956	Average 1945-54	1955	Preliminary 1956
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Idaho	1,778	2,100	2,000	1,779	3,360	3,600
Wash.	1,714	1,600	1,580	22,661	20,800	21,646
Oreg.	1,070	1,180	1,200	15,241	4,602	4,560
Calif.	1,566	1,560	1,350	13,473	8,112	7,155
U. S.	1,431	1,556	1,502	53,154	36,874	36,961

SUGAR BEETS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956	Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Ohio	11.2	15.5	15.5	196	279	264
Mich.	9.8	14.7	12.5	658	885	788
Wis.	10.1	9.3	13.0	110	57	78
Minn.	10.1	12.0	12.0	502	771	780
N.Dak.	10.1	11.7	12.0	249	398	420
S.Dak.	10.9	12.5	12.0	53	64	60
Nebr.	13.3	14.4	15.5	729	665	852
Kans.	9.6	14.8	14.0	58	96	98
Mont.	12.2	14.5	14.5	709	724	740
Idaho	17.4	18.7	20.0	1,296	1,433	1,540
Wyo.	12.9	13.9	14.5	428	421	478
Colo.	14.8	15.9	16.0	1,920	1,621	2,000
Utah	14.8	15.1	16.0	480	437	416
Wash.	21.6	20.0	23.0	434	553	690
Oreg.	20.2	22.7	23.0	367	381	391
Calif. 1/	18.4	20.7	20.5	2,901	3,365	3,506
Other States	12.4	16.2	15.0	79	78	90
U.S.	14.5	16.5	16.7	11,167	12,228	13,191

1/ Relates to year of harvest.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956	Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
La.	19.3	24.4	23.5	5,480	6,054	5,194
Fla.	31.6	33.3	35.0	1,210	1,197	1,092
U.S.	20.7	25.5	24.9	6,689	7,251	6,286

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and Type	Type No.	Yield per acre: Average 1945-54	Yield per acre: 1955	Yield per acre: Indicated 1956	Production: Average 1945-54	Production: 1955	Production: Indicated 1956
		Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
CLASS 1, FLUE-CURED:							
Va.	11	1,196	1,300	1,375	123,009	128,700	119,625
N. C.	11	1,129	1,310	1,300	306,828	334,050	295,100
Total Old Belt	11	1,148	1,307	1,321	429,838	462,750	414,725
Total Eastern North Carolina Belt	12	1,288	1,625	1,700	438,150	515,125	479,400
N. C.	13	1,258	1,600	1,625	107,702	129,600	117,000
S. C.	13	1,255	1,700	1,625	156,512	197,200	167,375
Total South Carolina Belt	13	1,256	1,659	1,625	264,213	326,800	284,375
Ga.	14	1,152	1,465	1,420	116,444	147,965	127,800
Fla.	14	1,064	1,410	1,200	21,796	29,751	22,320
Ala.	14	925	1,090	1,250	458	654	750
Total Georgia-Florida Belt	14	1,136	1,454	1,382	138,697	178,370	150,870
Total All Flue-cured Types	11 - 14	1,214	1,497	1,510	1,270,897	1,483,045	1,329,370
CLASS 2, FIRE-CURED:							
Total Virginia Belt	21	1,110	1,155	1,350	12,600	10,510	12,285
Ky.	22	1,083	1,380	1,400	11,335	12,006	12,180
Tenn.	22	1,205	1,500	1,450	29,095	28,500	27,550
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	22	1,167	1,462	1,434	40,430	40,506	39,730
Ky.	23	1,052	1,225	1,300	12,514	11,392	11,830
Tenn.	23	1,043	1,335	1,350	2,987	2,804	2,835
Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt	23	1,050	1,245	1,309	15,500	14,196	14,665
Total All Fire-cured Types	21 - 23	1/ 1,128	1,353	1,389	1/ 68,612	65,212	66,680
CLASS 3, AIR-CURED:							
3A Light Air-cured							
Ohio	31	1,288	1,540	1,650	17,479	14,322	15,840
Ind.	31	1,342	1,560	1,700	13,529	11,388	12,410
Mo.	31	1,071	1,200	1,150	5,634	3,840	3,680
Kans.	31	1,068	1,150	1,000	192	115	100
Va.	31	1,661	1,920	2,025	21,792	19,584	21,060
W. Va.	31	1,304	1,600	1,575	4,070	4,000	3,938
N. C.	31	1,650	1,900	1,800	18,605	18,620	17,640
Ky.	31	1,280	1,470	1,525	394,285	304,290	315,675
Tenn.	31	1,334	1,538	1,600	108,267	93,818	99,200
Total Burley Belt	31	1,310	1,514	1,570	583,853	469,977	489,543
Total Southern Maryland Belt	32	798	725	925	38,469	35,525	46,250
Total All Light Air-cured	31 - 32	1,260	1,407	1,481	622,322	505,502	535,793

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE - CONTINUED

Class and Type	Type No.	Yield per acre: Average 1945-54	Yield per acre: 1955	Yield per acre: Indicated 1956	Production: Average 1945-54	Production: 1955	Production: Indicated 1956
		Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
3B Dark Air-cured							
Ky.	35	1,174	1,410	1,450	15,881	13,818	13,920
Tenn.	35	1,198	1,425	1,350	4,773	4,275	3,915
Total One Sucker	35	1,179	1,414	1,427	20,763	18,093	17,835
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	1,127	1,350	1,400	11,533	9,720	9,800
Total Virginia Sun-cured Belt	37	972	775	1,100	3,318	3,255	4,400
Total All Dark Air-cured	35 - 37	1,138	1,284	1,363	35,614	31,068	32,035
CLASS 4, CIGAR FILLER:							
Total Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	1,520	1,550	1,700	49,301	45,725	50,150
Total Miami Valley Types	42 - 44	1,426	1,700	1,700	8,214	7,480	5,950
Total Cigar Filler Types	41 - 44	1,506	1,569	1,700	57,515	53,205	56,100
CLASS 5, CIGAR BINDER:							
Mass.	51	1,639	1,500	---	164	150	---
Conn.	51	1,613	1,590	1,600	14,569	12,243	7,520
Total Connecticut Valley Broadleaf	51	1,613	1,589	1,600	14,733	12,393	7,520
Mass.	52	1,730	1,760	1,600	9,213	8,272	4,960
Conn.	52	1,647	1,600	1,600	3,539	1,760	1,280
Total Connecticut Valley Havana Seed	52	1,706	1,730	1,600	12,752	10,032	6,240
Total Southern Wisconsin	54	1,475	1,490	1,450	12,665	6,705	6,090
Wis.	55	1,468	1,420	1,510	16,759	12,638	10,721
Minn.	55	1,315	1,410	1,350	539	240	216
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	1,462	1,420	1,506	17,298	12,878	10,937
Total Cigar Binder Types	51 - 55	2/ 1,553	1,546	1,535	2/ 58,433	42,008	30,787
CLASS 6, CIGAR WRAPPER:							
Mass.	61	1,102	1,220	1,250	1,993	2,318	2,375
Conn.	61	1,046	1,070	1,230	7,294	6,527	7,257
Total Connecticut Valley Shade-grown	61	1,058	1,106	1,235	9,287	8,845	9,632
Ga.	62	1,138	1,410	1,270	1,108	1,410	1,397
Fla.	62	1,166	1,370	1,270	4,196	5,343	5,080
Total Georgia-Florida Shade-grown	62	1,160	1,378	1,270	5,304	6,753	6,477
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61 - 62	1,092	1,209	1,249	14,592	15,598	16,109
Total All Cigar Types	41 - 62	1,465	1,498	1,561	130,540	110,811	102,996
CLASS 7, MISCELLANEOUS:							
Total Louisiana Perique	72	607	750	775	208	150	155
UNITED STATES	All	1,236	1,467	1,498	2,128,194	2,195,788	2,067,029

1/ Includes type 24 through 1949.
2/ Includes type 56 through 1948.

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

Area and State	Production 2/ Average 1945-54	1954	1955	Indicated 1956
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Eastern States:				
Maine	862	640	1,230	850
N. H.	890	850	1,540	790
Vt.	782	880	1,100	580
Mass.	2,276	2,000	2,940	1,580
R. I.	160	120	180	100
Conn.	1,191	1,330	1,530	1,070
N. Y.	14,761	19,000	19,700	13,500
N. J.	2,433	2,900	3,000	3,000
Pa.	5,945	6,900	6,500	4,370
Del.	336	340	270	230
Md.	1,134	1,485	1,137	940
Va.	8,965	12,900	5,500	10,500
W. Va.	3,832	5,980	4,346	3,900
N. C.	1,239	1,700	40	1,500
Total Eastern States	44,806	57,025	49,013	42,910
Central States:				
Ohio	2,823	2,500	2,700	2,000
Ind.	1,372	1,204	850	1,650
Ill.	3,002	2,010	1,430	2,550
Mich.	7,108	6,600	7,500	10,600
Wis.	1,072	1,050	1,380	1,230
Minn.	197	230	323	256
Iowa	174	90	200	41
Mo.	1,125	728	520	680
Nebr.	68	38	39	36
Kans.	352	206	3/ 230	50
Ky.	321	310	60	377
Tenn.	353	200	64	410
Ark.	464	352	35	673
Total Central States	18,432	15,518	15,331	20,553
Western States:				
Mont.	134	90	100	50
Idaho	1,583	1,130	3/ 1,630	1,650
Colo.	1,273	1,500	3/ 1,210	1,505
N. Mex.	586	760	620	590
Utah	416	430	440	350
Wash.	27,523	23,160	26,100	17,300
Oreg.	2,655	2,610	2,350	1,670
Calif.	8,514	9,542	9,440	8,360
Total Western States	42,683	39,222	41,890	31,475
Total 35 States	105,920	111,765	106,234	94,938

1/Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State.

2/For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1954 and 1955 estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bu.): 1954-Va., 200; W.Va.,100; 1955-Maine,60; N.H.,110; Vt,100; Mass,180; R.I.,10; Conn.,150; N.Y.,2,000; Wis.,40. 3/Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bu.): 1955-Kans., 12; Ida., 90; Colo., 75.

PEACHES

State	Production 1/			
	Average 1945-54	1954	1955	Preliminary 1956
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N.H.	9	11	15	7
Mass.	70	84	105	95
R.I.	14	15	16	13
Conn.	140	155	155	145
N.Y.	1,310	1,150	1,400	1,030
N.J.	1,625	1,910	1,700	1,600
Pa.	2,311	3,100	2,900	2,340
Ohio	914	1,130	1,030	1,000
Ind.	478	450	90	360
Ill.	1,597	1,340	130	1,100
Mich.	3,550	2,550	2,300	2,650
Mo.	601	600	231	310
Kans.	118	130	108	47
Del.	159	105	95	79
Md.	454	530	475	415
Va.	1,459	1,450	2/ 470	1,500
W.Va.	578	900	800	650
N.C.	1,559	1,100	3/	840
S.C.	3,716	3,600	3/	4,250
Ga.	3,492	3,000	3/	1,600
Fla.	37	12	4/	4/
Ky.	400	270	20	147
Tenn.	429	230	3/	320
Ala.	753	900	3/	600
Miss.	510	276	3/	447
Ark.	1,766	984	3/	1,980
La.	115	45	3/	100
Okla.	372	50	15	200
Texas	936	150	30	575
Idaho	306	310	500	270
Colo.	1,762	2/ 2,230	2/ 2,110	1,750
N.Mex.	176	220	150	97
Utah	610	2/ 584	480	360
Wash.	1,747	1,500	2,100	1,630
Oreg.	493	170	400	400
Calif., all	32,423	2/30,835	34,002	39,378
Clingstone 5/	21,402	2/19,251	22,585	27,085
Freestone	11,022	11,584	11,417	12,293
U.S.	66,989	62,076	51,827	68,285

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1954 and 1955 estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bu.): 1954 - Illinois, 80; 1955 - Virginia, 14; Idaho, 40; Colorado, 75; California, Clingstone, 1,000.

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bu.): 1954 - Colorado, 100; Utah, 117; California, Clingstone, 833; 1955 - Virginia, 30; Colorado, 85.

3/ Less than 500 bushels.

4/ Estimates discontinued beginning with the 1955 crop season.

5/ Mainly for canning.

PEARS

State	Production 1/ Average 1945-54	1954	1955	Indicated 1956
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Mass.	34	10	2/	2/
Conn.	47	42	60	50
N. Y.	478	340	700	470
Pa.	188	150	140	70
Ohio	163	95	80	55
Ind.	84	25	2/	2/
Ill.	199	100	90	200
Mich.	740	740	950	1,250
Mo.	146	80	50	45
Kans.	74	45	2/	2/
Va.	109	90	11	35
W.Va.	48	81	32	53
N.C.	133	90	10	67
S.C.	58	22	2/	2/
Ga.	237	100	15	80
Fla.	101	35	2/	2/
Ky.	90	80	10	33
Tenn.	116	130	5	140
Ala.	155	75	3/	42
Miss.	186	60	5	107
Ark.	111	40	5	86
La.	114	35	15	35
Okla.	108	10	5	36
Texas	253	40	20	123
Idaho	67	90	110	110
Colo.	194	270	150	240
Utah	187	350	200	330
Wash., all	6,346	5,450	6,450	4,470
Bartlett	4,630	3,900	4,600	3,000
Other	1,716	1,550	1,850	1,470
Oreg., all	5,451	4,110	4/6,050	6,710
Bartlett	2,118	1,500	2,700	2,760
Other	3,333	2,610	4/3,350	3,950
Calif., all	14,014	16,751	14,459	17,585
Bartlett	12,251	14,918	12,876	15,668
Other	1,762	1,833	1,583	1,917
U. S.	30,230	29,536	29,622	32,422

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.
2/ Estimates discontinued beginning with 1955 crop season.
3/ Less than 500 bushels.
4/ Includes 60,000 bushels excess cullage of harvested fruit.

GRAPES

State	Production 1/			
	Average 1945-54	1954	1955	Indicated 1956
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
N.Y.	63,160	94,000	88,500	110,000
N.J.	1,360	1,400	1,500	1,400
Pa.	17,900	26,000	24,000	26,200
Ohio	12,860	16,900	17,000	8,500
Ind.	1,270	900	800	1,200
Ill.	2,060	1,400	1,300	1,400
Mich.	32,890	45,500	23,500	62,000
Iowa	2,230	1,400	1,500	1,000
Mo.	3,830	2,700	2,500	3,000
Kans.	1,300	500	500	150
Va.	1,035	600	450	350
W.Va.	710	400	2/	2/
N.C.	2,700	1,500	1,100	1,400
S.C.	1,240	1,000	800	1,300
Ga.	1,830	1,200	1,000	1,400
Ark.	8,510	5,000	2,900	10,600
Ariz.	1,960	4,000	4,500	5,500
Wash.	26,210	30,700	48,600	28,600
Oreg.	1,160	800	900	900
Calif., all	2,722,200	2,327,000	3,016,000	2,741,000
Wine varieties	591,700	597,000	601,000	612,000
Table varieties	577,200	482,000	709,000	529,000
Raisin varieties	1,553,300	1,248,000	1,706,000	1,600,000
Raisins 3/	231,750	168,000	224,000	---
Not dried	626,300	576,000	810,000	---
U. S.	2,906,415	2,562,900	3,237,350	3,005,900

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Estimates discontinued beginning with the 1955 crop season.

3/ Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	Condition Oct. 1 1/			Production 1/			
	Average 1945-54	1955	1956	Average 1945-54	1954	1955	Indicated 1956
	Percent	Percent	Percent	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
ORANGES:							
California, all	75	75	76	42,371	39,420	38,770	---
Navels & Misc. 2/	74	72	75	15,742	15,330	15,170	14,500
Valencias	76	77	77	26,629	24,090	23,600	3/
Florida, all	72	66	72	67,650	88,400	91,000	95,000
Temples	--	--	--	1,322	2,500	2,800	3,000
Other Early & midseason	73	68	72	36,438	49,500	48,700	51,000
Valencias	71	63	71	29,890	36,400	39,500	41,000
Texas, all	56	61	68	2,656	1,500	1,600	2,300
Early & midseason 2/	56	63	69	1,732	1,100	1,150	1,700
Valencias	55	57	64	924	400	450	600
Arizona, all	72	73	81	1,022	1,130	1,150	1,320
Navels & Misc. 2/	71	69	79	514	510	440	570
Valencias	73	78	83	507	620	710	750
Louisiana, all 2/	58	83	47	238	175	195	115
5 States 4/	73	71	74	113,937	130,625	132,715	---
Total Early & midseason 5/	--	--	--	55,988	69,115	68,455	70,885
Total Valencias	--	--	--	57,950	61,510	64,260	---
TANGERINES:							
Florida	66	54	69	4,660	5,100	4,700	5,200
All oranges & tangerines:							
5 States 4/	73	71	74	118,597	135,725	137,415	---
GRAPEFRUIT:							
Florida, all	63	66	68	32,690	34,800	38,300	35,000
Seedless	65	67	71	16,170	20,500	20,600	21,000
Other	62	65	64	16,520	14,300	17,700	14,000
Texas, all	48	49	64	10,000	2,500	2,200	3,500
Arizona, all	72	78	85	2,991	2,470	2,370	3,000
California, all	77	75	80	2,582	2,420	2,410	---
Desert Valleys	79	74	81	985	920	830	800
Other	76	75	79	1,597	1,500	1,580	3/
4 States 4/	58	61	68	48,263	42,190	45,280	---
LEMONS:							
California 4/	76	72	79	13,146	14,000	12,600	3/
LIMES:							
Florida 4/	65	86	74	261	380	400	380

1/Season begins with the bloom of the year and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about October 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions. In 1954 and 1955, estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 boxes): 1954-California Navel and miscellaneous oranges, 343; Valencias, 250; Florida tangerines, 200; grapefruit, California, Desert Valleys, 6; 1955-California Navel and miscellaneous oranges, 377; Valencias, 200; Florida tangerines, 200; grapefruit, California, Desert Valleys, 3. 2/Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/First report of production for 1955 bloom for California Valencia oranges and grapefruit in "other" areas will be issued in December; first report for California lemons will be issued in November. 4/Net content of box varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb. 5/In California and Arizona, Navels and Miscellaneous.

PLUMS AND PRUNES

Crop and State	Production 1/			
	Average 1945-54	1954	1955	Preliminary 1956
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
PLUMS:		Fresh Basis		
Michigan	5,680	6,300	5,200	4,900
California	78,400	2/ 71,000	2/ 86,000	100,000
PRUNES:				
Idaho	22,650	12,700	22,200	25,500
Washington, all	20,150	15,100	24,500	16,300
Eastern Washington	15,700	12,300	21,000	13,500
Western Washington	4,450	2,800	3,500	2,800
Oregon, all	60,220	42,500	52,600	53,900
Eastern Oregon	13,190	1,500	15,600	3/
Western Oregon	47,030	41,000	37,000	53,900
		Dry Basis 4/		
California	175,900	179,000	131,000	180,000

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1954 and 1955, estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): 1954 - Prunes, California, 4,500 (dry basis); 1955 - Prunes, Idaho, 1,800; Eastern Oregon, 700.

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): 1954 - Plums, California, 4,000; 1955 - Plums, California, 2,000.

3/ Less than 50 tons.

4/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

Preliminary estimates of prune utilization usually published in this report will be published in the Crop Report to be issued November 9.

PECANS

State	Production					
	Improved varieties 1/			Wild and seedling pecans		
	Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956	Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
N.C.	2,004	300	2,100	249	50	500
S.C.	2,906	140	4,000	508	60	1,000
Ga.	29,767	8,000	46,000	5,864	2,000	7,400
Fla.	2,454	6,400	3,000	1,746	4,500	2,000
Ala.	12,410	6,800	17,500	2,856	1,200	4,500
Miss.	3,768	4,500	5,760	4,217	5,500	7,040
Ark.	788	1,800	1,300	3,661	6,150	4,700
La.	3,265	2,000	4,000	10,070	23,000	8,000
Okla.	1,431	3,300	1,000	17,779	29,700	9,000
Texas	4,370	5,700	4,000	26,195	32,300	23,500
N.Mex.	2/2,485	3,460	3,500	---	---	---
U. S.	64,653	42,400	92,160	73,145	104,460	67,640

State	All Pecans Production		
	Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
N.C.	2,254	350	2,600
S.C.	3,414	200	5,000
Ga.	35,631	10,000	53,400
Fla.	4,199	10,900	5,000
Ala.	15,266	8,000	22,000
Miss.	7,985	10,000	12,800
Ark.	4,449	7,950	6,000
La.	13,335	25,000	12,000
Okla.	19,210	33,000	10,000
Texas	30,565	38,000	27,500
N.Mex.	2/2,485	3,460	3,500
U.S.	137,798	146,860	159,800

1/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

2/ Short-time average.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop and State	Condition October 1			Production 1/		
	Average 1945-54	1955	1956	Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Tons	Tons	Tons
AVOCADOS:						
Florida	---	---	---	5,830	2/14,300	11,000
FIGS:						
California						
Dried)	80	88	85	3/29,780	3/25,400	---
Not dried)				12,900	12,000	---
OLIVES:						
California	53	43	80	45,200	39,000	---
ALMONDS:						
California	---	---	---	39,330	38,300	48,000
FILBERTS:						
Oregon	---	---	---	6,990	7,400	2,800
Washington	---	---	---	847	310	100
2 States	---	---	---	7,837	7,710	2,900
WALNUTS:						
California	---	---	---	65,190	72,000	71,000
Oregon	---	---	---	7,480	5,400	2,000
2 States	---	---	---	72,670	77,400	73,000

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1955 estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): Walnuts, Oregon, 300.
2/ Includes 700 tons excess cullage of harvested fruit.
3/ Dry basis.

CRANBERRIES

State	Production 1/			
	Average 1945-54	1954	1955	Indicated 1956
	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels
Mass.	553,800	590,000	546,000	475,000
N.J.	85,000	87,000	90,000	75,000
Wis.	199,200	250,000	315,000	280,000
Wash.	46,480	61,500	47,500	63,000
Oreg.	18,640	30,000	27,300	32,000
5 States	903,120	1,018,500	1,025,800	925,000

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

POTATOES

Seasonal group and State	Acreage: Average 1949-54	Acreage: 1955	Acreage: For harvest 1956	Yield per acre: Average 1949-54	Yield per acre: 1955	Yield per acre: Indicated 1956	Production: Average 1949-54	Production: 1955	Production: Indicated 1956
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
WINTER:									
Fla.	10.7	12.8	16.0	158	180	165	1,700	2,304	2,640
Calif.	10.7	17.4	17.8	153	165	190	1,584	2,871	3,382
Total Winter	21.4	30.2	33.8	154.1	171.4	178.2	3,284	5,175	6,022
EARLY SPRING:									
Fla.-Hastings	14.2	21.0	21.0	162	159	165	2,325	3,339	3,465
-Other	4.3	4.2	5.1	105	104	85	458	437	434
Texas	4.8	.6	.4	42	40	60	211	24	24
Total E.Spring	23.3	25.8	26.5	128.7	147.3	148.0	2,994	3,800	3,923
LATE SPRING:									
N. Car.	28.2	20.5	20.5	101	107	90	2,828	2/2,194	1,845
S. Car.	12.2	9.0	8.4	82	65	72	978	585	605
Ga.	3.4	2.5	2.2	58	63	55	196	158	121
Ala.-Baldwin Co.	19.2	16.7	15.4	101	27	112	1,984	451	1,725
-Other	13.5	9.8	8.8	46	45	42	614	441	370
Miss.	11.5	10.0	9.5	39	39	39	453	390	370
Ark.	16.5	11.0	10.1	47	60	57	788	660	576
La.	12.1	9.6	8.3	41	30	45	497	288	374
Okla.	6.8	4.8	4.5	48	62	58	330	298	261
Texas	12.2	9.7	9.1	43	48	45	521	466	410
Ariz.	4.5	5.3	4.3	218	255	240	994	1,352	1,032
Calif.	65.7	69.0	63.0	256	285	260	16,654	19,665	16,380
Total L.Spring	205.7	177.9	164.1	130.9	151.5	146.7	26,838	26,948	24,069
EARLY SUMMER:									
Mo.	13.5	9.0	9.0	60	79	65	838	711	585
Kans.	5.5	3.0	2.9	47	72	45	287	2/216	130
Del.	5.1	9.5	9.5	126	195	185	686	1,852	1,758
Md.	4.3	3.4	3.2	95	110	105	414	374	336
Va.-East.Shore	20.4	20.1	19.7	124	135	138	2,553	2/2,714	2,719
-Norfolk	4.3	3.1	3.0	104	100	93	460	310	279
-Other	8.8	7.8	7.0	62	80	50	550	624	350
N. Car.	14.4	12.0	11.5	61	70	54	885	840	621
Ga.	4.1	3.0	2.8	35	38	34	146	114	95
Ky.	20.3	17.0	16.0	54	64	55	1,097	2/1,088	880
Tenn.	20.5	15.0	14.0	56	63	56	1,142	945	784
Texas	5.9	7.7	5.5	134	165	155	742	2/1,270	852
Total E.Summer	127.2	110.6	104.1	76.8	100.0	90.2	9,800	11,058	9,389
LATE SUMMER:									
Mass.	2.9	2.1	2.1	139	132	150	403	277	315
R. I.	1.4	1.2	1.3	133	160	160	187	192	208
N. Y.-L. I.	25.1	18.0	20.0	188	210	205	4,649	3,780	4,100
N. J.	30.3	22.0	19.6	147	169	180	4,481	3,718	3,528
Pa.	6.6	5.8	5.0	128	145	170	847	841	850
Ohio	9.7	8.2	8.2	126	138	140	1,222	1,132	1,148
Ind.	8.0	4.4	4.0	108	96	110	846	422	440
Ill.	6.8	4.1	4.1	58	66	68	407	271	279
Mich.	7.9	7.0	6.1	88	105	110	700	735	671
Wis.	20.5	17.9	17.0	124	126	145	2,514	2,255	2,465
Minn.	5.2	5.3	5.4	120	126	145	620	668	783

See Footnotes on page 58.

Continued

POTATOES (Continued)

Seasonal group and State	Acreage: Average 1949-54	Acreage: 1955	Acreage: For harvest 1956	Yield per acre: Average 1949-54	Yield per acre: 1955	Yield per acre: Indicated 1956	Production: Average 1949-54	Production: 1955	Production: Indicated 1956
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
LATE SUMMER:									
Nebr.	7.7	4.9	4.8	88	96	80	673	470	384
Md.	3.8	2.6	2.3	68	70	68	257	182	156
Va.	5.9	5.0	4.7	68	80	80	395	400	376
W. Va.	15.5	13.0	12.0	62	81	65	952	1,053	780
N. Car.	5.2	4.5	4.0	73	88	75	373	396	300
Idaho	9.2	9.7	9.0	207	190	210	1,914	2/1,843	1,890
Wyo.	1.1	1.7	2.1	197	250	260	219	425	546
Colo.	10.1	9.0	10.5	218	225	230	2,218	2,025	2,415
N. Mex.	1.1	.8	1.5	81	111	135	87	89	202
Wash.	15.6	19.0	25.0	255	252	245	3,984	2/4,788	6,125
Oreg.	10.0	11.0	12.0	192	195	185	1,895	2/2,145	2,220
Calif.	13.2	13.0	11.0	260	275	300	3,428	3,575	3,300
Total L.Summer	222.7	190.2	191.7	150.4	166.6	174.7	33,269	31,682	33,481
FALL:									
Maine	135.7	141.0	145.0	251	254	275	33,856	35,814	39,875
N. H.	3.7	2.6	2.3	154	160	180	567	416	414
Vt.	4.5	3.1	2.6	134	150	150	596	465	390
Mass.	5.9	4.7	4.9	147	154	165	872	724	808
R. I.	3.2	3.6	3.2	191	225	220	619	810	704
Conn.	8.5	6.6	6.6	171	170	210	1,435	1,122	1,386
N. Y.-L. I.	26.1	37.0	30.0	194	215	240	5,095	7,955	7,200
-Upstate	57.3	42.0	38.0	158	160	190	9,018	6,720	7,220
Pa.	64.4	52.2	45.0	140	145	165	9,051	7,569	7,425
8 Eastern-Fall	309.3	292.8	277.6	197.2	210.4	235.7	61,110	61,595	65,422
Ohio	16.5	14.5	14.5	144	155	160	2,374	2,248	2,320
Ind.	6.2	5.6	5.5	190	173	210	1,180	969	1,155
Mich.	63.1	51.0	45.0	113	96	150	7,066	4,896	6,750
Wis.	38.2	34.1	32.0	133	126	145	5,034	4,297	4,640
Minn.	78.8	76.0	80.0	104	100	127	8,219	7,600	10,160
Iowa	9.3	6.0	6.0	72	75	60	670	450	360
N. Dak.	97.0	87.0	90.0	111	90	135	10,784	7,830	12,150
S. Dak.	12.8	10.0	9.5	78	69	95	983	690	902
Nebr.	25.2	15.1	14.8	148	155	160	3,758	2,340	2,368
9 Central-Fall	347.1	299.3	297.3	115.7	104.6	137.3	40,068	31,320	40,805
Mont.	10.4	9.0	9.7	127	150	140	1,319	1,350	1,358
Idaho	140.8	160.0	179.0	175	195	185	24,684	31,200	33,115
Wyo.	5.0	3.6	4.0	127	125	130	627	450	520
Colo.	43.9	43.0	42.5	189	165	175	8,334	7,095	7,438
Utah	11.4	9.4	9.9	145	170	155	1,652	1,598	1,534
Nev.	1.5	1.6	1.8	168	220	220	248	352	396
Wash.	12.9	19.0	17.0	218	255	245	2,804	2/4,845	4,165
Oreg.	25.3	25.0	26.0	221	220	240	5,562	5,500	6,240
Calif.	16.6	16.2	16.5	228	190	260	3,768	3,078	4,290
9 Western-Fall	267.9	286.8	306.4	182.9	193.4	192.7	48,998	55,468	59,056
Total Fall	924.3	878.9	881.3	162.6	168.8	187.5	150,175	148,383	165,283
United States	1,524.7	1,413.6	1,401.5	148.7	160.6	172.8	226,360	227,046	242,167

1/Revised. 2/Production includes the following quantities not harvested or not marketed because of low prices (thousand hundredweight): Late Spring - North Carolina, 135; Early Summer - Kansas, 4; Virginia - Eastern Shore, 67; Kentucky, 18 Texas, 215; Late Summer - Idaho, 84; Washington, 344; Oregon, 130; Fall - Washington, 150.

SWEETPOTATOES

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1949-54	1955	Indicated 1956	Average 1949-54	1955	Indicated 1956
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
N. J.	88	82	95	1,361	1,394	1,282
Mo.	54	50	55	150	110	110
Kans.	46	52	50	50	62	60
Md.	94	110	120	521	517	480
Va.	75	82	85	1,242	1,558	1,470
N. C.	59	60	66	2,739	2,400	2,640
S. C.	48	55	53	1,565	1,265	954
Ga.	39	48	44	1,331	864	836
Fla.	42	55	55	211	165	138
Ky.	48	55	55	305	324	275
Tenn.	52	61	56	728	854	616
Ala.	40	52	48	995	936	720
Miss.	43	55	40	1,178	1,265	800
Ark.	41	58	47	344	377	273
La.	54	58	53	4,836	5,858	3,975
Okla.	42	55	42	136	160	105
Texas	40	66	27	1,397	1,914	594
Calif.	67	71	73	748	923	949
U. S.	52.8	61.4	56.8	20,051	20,946	16,277

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW AND PERCENT OF COWS MILKED IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State and division	Milk produced per milk cow 2/			Percent of milk cows milked		
	Oct. 1, av. 1945-54	Oct. 1, 1955	Oct. 1, 1956	Oct. 1, av. 1945-54	Oct. 1, 1955	Oct. 1, 1956
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent
Maine	17.4	20.2	20.7	80.5	81.2	79.5
N.H.	18.1	21.5	22.0	78.6	79.3	79.0
Vt.	16.3	18.6	18.8	75.4	75.2	74.1
Mass.	19.4	21.4	21.1	80.0	77.5	80.6
Conn.	19.3	22.3	21.4	78.7	77.5	78.3
N.Y.	19.3	21.5	20.7	76.8	75.7	75.1
N.J.	21.6	23.0	22.7	79.4	78.6	77.1
Pa.	18.8	21.2	21.4	77.7	76.9	76.2
N.Atl.	19.10	21.25	21.20	77.4	76.6	76.2
Ohio	18.0	20.1	22.7	75.8	74.9	72.8
Ind.	16.7	19.2	19.1	72.8	72.9	71.6
Ill.	16.4	18.6	19.6	68.7	68.1	70.5
Mich.	19.1	21.8	22.8	79.2	80.7	79.1
Wis.	16.4	16.8	18.4	73.9	71.9	71.7
E.N.Cent.	17.16	18.63	20.28	74.2	72.9	72.9
Minn.	13.6	15.3	15.2	62.8	63.5	62.0
Iowa	15.7	17.3	18.2	66.7	67.5	68.2
Mo.	13.6	15.0	15.4	67.9	69.5	68.0
N.Dak.	12.5	12.6	12.9	62.3	58.5	57.4
S.Dak.	11.8	12.8	14.2	60.1	62.0	63.4
Nebr.	13.9	15.8	15.7	65.3	66.9	66.4
Kans.	13.5	15.6	15.4	63.4	64.8	64.1
W.N.Cent.	13.71	15.17	15.43	64.2	64.6	64.1
Md.	17.9	19.0	20.0	75.4	74.1	74.1
Va.	15.4	17.9	19.4	71.5	73.6	75.9
W.Va.	14.0	14.9	16.1	73.1	72.1	73.2
N.C.	14.0	15.6	17.1	72.7	72.7	74.1
S.C.	11.7	11.4	14.4	67.7	68.9	68.5
Ga.	9.8	10.5	12.6	59.6	58.5	63.5
S.Atl.	13.85	15.23	16.80	69.5	69.9	71.7
Ky.	13.6	14.0	15.6	70.5	67.8	70.5
Tenn.	12.0	12.6	12.9	70.9	69.8	68.2
Ala.	9.0	8.8	8.9	58.3	55.0	52.7
Miss.	7.7	7.7	8.4	57.6	56.3	59.6
Ark.	9.2	9.5	10.7	59.2	54.9	58.7
La.	7.0	7.5	8.1	45.4	53.2	52.0
Okla.	10.3	12.2	12.8	57.2	59.3	60.2
Texas	8.8	8.9	10.6	53.9	53.1	54.6
S.Cent.	10.26	11.28	11.88	61.2	60.8	61.1
Mont.	15.8	16.9	16.6	68.4	68.8	70.4
Idaho	19.1	19.9	20.7	75.8	74.6	75.8
Wyo.	17.2	18.6	17.8	70.1	66.7	67.1
Colo.	15.4	18.0	18.0	67.7	71.6	72.6
Utah	19.0	20.9	23.9	76.2	72.8	76.9
Wash.	19.6	20.6	21.7	77.8	77.8	79.0
Oreg.	17.3	17.8	18.9	77.1	75.6	79.2
Calif.	19.8	22.0	25.0	76.4	79.1	79.2
West.	18.17	20.17	21.67	74.7	75.7	76.9
U.S.	15.06	16.61	17.58	69.4	69.2	69.5

1/ Figures for New England States and New Jersey represent combined crop and special dairy reporters; others represent crop reporters only. Regional averages include less important dairy States not shown separately.

2/ Averages represent daily milk production divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry).

"GRAIN" FED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS, OCTOBER 1, 1956, WITH COMPARISONS 1/

State and division	October 1, av. 1945-54	October 1, 1954	October 1, 1955	October 1, 1956
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Maine	5.2	5.5	5.7	6.3
New Hampshire	4.6	4.4	5.4	5.4
Vermont	4.4	4.4	4.9	5.2
Massachusetts	5.8	5.3	5.4	6.3
Connecticut	5.7	6.0	6.3	6.2
New York	5.5	5.4	5.8	6.1
New Jersey	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.0
Pennsylvania	6.4	6.5	6.9	7.1
North Atlantic	5.6	5.7	6.1	6.3
Ohio	5.0	5.5	5.9	5.9
Indiana	4.7	5.2	5.8	5.4
Illincis	4.7	4.9	5.5	5.4
Michigan	4.9	5.5	6.0	5.7
Wisconsin	3.6	4.0	4.5	4.2
East North Central	4.4	4.8	5.3	5.0
Minnesota	2.9	3.1	4.1	3.8
Iowa	4.7	4.9	6.0	4.9
Missouri	3.8	5.0	4.6	5.0
North Dakota	2.8	3.2	3.4	3.8
South Dakota	2.6	2.8	3.2	3.1
Nebraska	3.6	3.1	4.1	3.4
Kansas	3.9	4.6	5.0	5.5
West North Central	3.6	4.0	4.6	4.3
Maryland	6.0	6.1	6.1	7.0
Virginia	4.0	4.5	4.6	5.6
West Virginia	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.5
North Carolina	4.3	4.9	4.7	5.5
South Carolina	3.4	4.0	3.8	5.8
Georgia	3.4	4.0	4.3	5.8
South Atlantic	3.9	4.4	4.5	5.3
Kentucky	3.1	3.7	3.7	4.1
Tennessee	3.3	4.1	4.2	4.1
Alabama	3.5	4.3	4.2	4.6
Mississippi	2.0	2.9	3.5	3.4
Arkansas	2.6	4.1	3.3	4.1
Louisiana	2.7	3.3	2.8	3.8
Oklahoma	3.1	4.0	4.7	5.9
Texas	3.8	4.8	4.2	6.6
South Central	3.1	4.0	3.9	4.7
Montana	2.8	3.4	3.3	3.9
Idaho	3.6	3.5	3.6	4.0
Wyoming	2.7	2.9	3.2	2.9
Colorado	4.3	4.8	4.7	4.6
Utah	3.6	3.3	3.8	4.0
Washington	4.6	4.3	4.8	5.2
Oregon	4.5	4.0	4.8	4.8
California	4.6	4.5	4.8	5.5
Western	4.2	4.2	4.5	5.0
United States	4.05	4.49	4.82	5.03

1/ Figures for New England States and New Jersey represent combined crop and special dairy reporters; others represent crop reporters only. Regional averages include less important dairy States not shown separately. Includes grain, millfeeds, and other concentrates.

SEPTEMBER EGG PRODUCTION

State and division	Number of layers on hand during September		Eggs per 100 layers		Total eggs produced During September		Total eggs produced Jan.-Sept. incl.	
	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
	Thou.	Thou.	Number	Number	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
Maine	3,436	3,343	1,620	1,674	56	56	509	508
N.H.	2,247	2,358	1,584	1,590	36	37	318	346
Vt.	1,002	956	1,578	1,578	16	15	152	153
Mass.	3,568	3,860	1,584	1,614	57	62	512	578
R.I.	406	428	1,632	1,734	7	7	58	64
Conn.	3,464	3,557	1,647	1,752	57	62	476	505
N.Y.	10,661	10,474	1,581	1,542	169	162	1,577	1,511
N.J.	13,052	14,414	1,524	1,566	199	226	1,828	1,965
Pa.	18,840	17,896	1,539	1,566	290	280	2,727	2,685
N.Atl.	56,676	57,286	1,565	1,583	887	907	8,157	8,315
Ohio	11,894	12,362	1,422	1,506	169	186	1,759	1,861
Ind.	11,648	12,054	1,383	1,434	161	173	1,699	1,841
Ill.	15,258	15,288	1,368	1,404	209	215	2,312	2,311
Mich.	8,561	8,348	1,455	1,482	125	124	1,265	1,236
Wis.	11,186	11,802	1,398	1,434	156	169	1,737	1,789
E.N.Cent.	58,547	59,854	1,401	1,449	820	867	8,772	9,038
Minn.	20,545	20,674	1,386	1,404	285	290	3,253	3,091
Iowa	20,302	22,400	1,434	1,470	291	329	3,713	3,736
Mo.	10,630	10,187	1,272	1,284	135	131	1,665	1,574
N.Dak.	2,912	2,894	1,314	1,272	38	37	452	442
S.Dak.	5,882	6,132	1,230	1,326	72	81	980	1,002
Nebr.	8,200	8,500	1,263	1,350	104	115	1,405	1,395
Kans.	8,310	8,138	1,290	1,263	107	103	1,328	1,266
W.N.Cent.	76,781	78,925	1,344	1,376	1,032	1,086	12,796	12,506
Del.	636	666	1,398	1,428	9	10	96	105
Md.	2,157	2,290	1,266	1,386	27	32	318	340
Va.	4,435	4,312	1,260	1,332	56	57	660	614
W.Va.	2,118	2,120	1,290	1,296	27	27	319	313
N.C.	7,838	8,966	1,362	1,401	107	126	1,117	1,262
S.C.	2,861	2,812	1,332	1,386	38	39	390	405
Ga.	6,136	6,177	1,476	1,506	91	93	920	936
Fla.	2,318	2,766	1,602	1,608	37	44	372	446
S.Atl.	28,499	30,109	1,375	1,422	392	428	4,192	4,421
Ky.	5,990	5,898	1,134	1,176	68	69	821	825
Tenn.	5,684	5,642	1,218	1,218	69	69	758	759
Ala.	4,370	4,562	1,329	1,371	58	63	601	635
Miss.	3,652	3,900	1,134	1,245	41	49	457	501
Ark.	3,382	3,439	1,164	1,224	39	42	433	488
La.	2,324	2,318	1,104	1,182	26	27	289	296
Okla.	4,554	4,720	1,212	1,092	55	52	654	655
Texas	13,023	13,469	1,272	1,248	166	168	1,750	1,810
S.Cent.	42,979	43,948	1,215	1,226	522	539	5,763	5,969
Mont.	1,172	1,190	1,464	1,386	17	16	172	176
Idaho	1,370	1,350	1,461	1,569	20	21	210	221
Wyo.	410	372	1,458	1,452	6	5	61	54
Colo.	1,777	1,820	1,350	1,446	24	26	259	269
N.Mex.	578	586	1,317	1,386	8	8	87	82
Ariz.	448	436	1,251	1,518	6	7	66	68
Utah	1,676	1,594	1,692	1,629	28	26	290	262
Nev.	103	106	1,410	1,440	1	2	16	18
Wash.	3,891	4,120	1,710	1,716	67	71	607	682
Oreg.	2,818	2,776	1,626	1,665	46	46	461	457
Calif.	21,683	21,096	1,704	1,803	369	380	3,292	3,398
West.	35,926	35,446	1,648	1,715	592	608	5,521	5,687
U. S.	299,408	305,568	1,418	1,451	4,245	4,435	45,201	45,936